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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1871. NO. 55.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Mine Disaster in France.

Terrible Mine Disaster—Fifty Lives Lost—Military Service Obligatory—Compulsory Education.

PARIS, November 9.—A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine near St. Etienne, while the gangs were at work. None of the men have yet been recovered alive. Twenty-four bodies have been taken out, and thirty more are still in the pit, all of whom are supposed to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire damp.

In the General Council of Eure yesterday, Minister Pouyer Quertier said Thiers, who had been opposed to making military service obligatory, was beginning to yield before the necessity of such a measure to bring the army up to the proper standard of efficiency.

The General Councils of the departments throughout the country are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted the system, many have declared in favor of it, and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 9.—A swindler named Charles J. Whittington, of No. 34 John street, New York, has been sending circulars here offering counterfeit notes on the Bank of England at low rates. The police magistrates telegraphed the facts to New York, and the *Police Times* exposes the fact this morning. Whittington is doubtless one of the sawdust swindlers.

MADRID, November 9.—A political league against the International Society is in course of formation here. It includes in its programme opposition to the schemes of the Cuban insurgents.

VIENNA, November 9.—Andrassy has accepted the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Count Beust.

LONDON, November 9.—The Lord Mayor's show, with the usual display and procession to Westminster Hall, took place this morning.

ZURICH, November 9.—The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon Miss Dimock, an American lady, by the University of this city. She had completed her studies in the medical school attached to the University.

BERLIN, November 9.—Extensive strikes are announced as taking place at Elbing, an important port on the Baltic, in addition to the expenditure of the Communistic fund for the erection of manufactories, especially its sugar refineries, woolen and other factories wherein steam power is exclusively used.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 9.—The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 9, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62 91¾; 5-20s of '65 91½; 5-20s of '67 93¾; 10-40s 89⅝.

Sperm oil £87.

FRANKFORT, November 9.—5-20s of '62 96¾.

PARIS, November 9.—Rentes 57 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton afloat named at Savannah or Charleston 9¼d.

Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 9d.

Beef 60s. Mess pork 88s. Lard 45s 6d. Cheese 52s. Cumberland middles 30s; short rib middles 40s 6d. Petroleum—Crude 1s¾@2d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1871.

TWEED SURPRISED AT THE SUCCESS OF THE REFORMERS.

Tweed being interviewed yesterday said that he was not prepared to answer questions regarding his reported resignation. But it is positively untrue that the report is untrue. Tweed said the great success of the reform party took him completely by surprise and he was thoroughly unprepared for it. Tweed's counsel stated yesterday that he would hurry the trial of the charges of the Reform Committee. They had no reason to wish delay.

THE BOSS TRANSFERRING HIS PROPERTY.

The *Tribune* says that Tweed has been rapidly transferring his property to other hands. A few days ago he sold another large lot of valuable property, which cost two millions, to his son. He has also been selling stock in various railways and other companies—in most instances at a sacrifice. He no longer figures as a Director in the Harlem Railroad. His name was dropped for the reason that he has lately sold all his shares. It was also held, at the time Mr. O'Conor began the suit against him, seven hundred shares of Metropolitan gas stock, worth about $1,100. The whole of this immediate sale after the suit began, and though the then rate was $1 56, forced it on the market and disposed of it for about $1 70. He is reported to have attempted to sell the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel.

DISGRACEFUL LAWS TO BE REPUNGED.

Charles O'Conor says that the Legislature at once proceed to erase from the statute book the nefarious laws that gave so much power to the rascals who had so nearly ruined the credit of the city through their misgovernment. Those laws against the ring officials will not be allowed to lumber the statute book; they would not be pressed quite so hastily as heretofore. It had been the object of the prosecution to place before the people the facts of the frauds, and might be properly considered before election, and thus give honest citizens a fair chance to vote them out of office the scoundrels who had so long defrauded the city. But the suits would proceed, as that is the intention of the Reform Committee, and to relieve the rogues from the legal lash which they so richly deserve.

INGERSOLL AND TOM FIELDS TO BE ARRESTED.

Ingersoll returned to New York on Monday night. He had been in constant communication with his friends, and ascertained that the limitation of the order of arrest, which had been granted against him, expired on Saturday. On Tuesday he appeared at the polls in the Nineteenth ward, voted the Tammany ticket and returned. Yesterday he sent a messenger to office, Sheriff's office, to get information that the awaited arrest with considerable impatience, and had gentlemen in readiness to sign the bond for release. His arrest could be made to-day, but as the order is granted; this will probably be done to-day.

A new order of arrest has been granted against Thomas C. Fields. He is lying ill at the Astor House, now learn from reliable sources that the actual number of interments up to Monday night counted up to 504. Add another hundred for remains of ashes and charred bones at Portsdale, and I think we have not far from the true number on the west side. Add 150 for the east side—making 750 in all—and the death list is nearly complete.

A medium estimate of damage to pine land in the Green Bay region is $400,000. The damage on the Wolf is figured at $200,000, and that on the Menominee of hard wood left in places; the damages to individuals may amount to $200,000. The loss of fifteen sawmills burned is put at $225,000. The loss of cedar wood, ties, hemlock bark, &c., is set at $200,000. The loss of fencing, buildings, stock, &c., principally among the six hundred farmers, cannot be less than $600,000—making a total aggregate of more than $3,000,000, aside from those at Peshtigo.

THE TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

A committee appointed at the Brooklyn meeting this morning have issued a call for a mass meeting of taxpayers in the Academy of Music to-morrow night, to express indignation at the ring frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the voters on Tuesday. Mayor Kalbfleisch will preside. Several returns from districts in five wards of Brooklyn are still missing.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for Irving, applied to Judge Woodruff for a writ of habeas corpus, contending that Davenport's action was unlawful. An order was granted directing the Attorney General to show cause against granting the writ.

TWEED HAS NOT RESIGNED.

And will not. He was at his office this afternoon, and was called upon by many friends. He will take his seat in the Senate on the opening day. O'Donovan Rossa, will, however, contest his seat on the ground of illegal voting and false canvassing, to prove which he is said he has overwhelming evidence. McMahon, the reformer, will contest Blair's seat in the Assembly, and Killan will contest Brooks. Tweed said to-day he would be ready with his reply to Judge Learned's warrant when the twenty days were up.

RESIGNATION OF MAYOR HALL.

It was rumored this afternoon that Mayor Hall intends to resign before the organization of the new Municipal Boards.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The general term of the Superior Court has reversed the judgment in favor of Captain Samuels $5,000 for alleged libel by the *Evening Post*.

WHERE IS KEYSER?

John H. Keyser, it is believed, is travelling in Florida or the Carolinas for his health. His partner says some little property at Aiken, S. C., was bought by Keyser some months ago with the intention of establishing a hospital for Northern invalids.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND STAFF

Will be here on Saturday to take passage on the frigate Wabash.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RAILROAD EXTENSION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The western extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to come into this city on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad from Calumet Station. These companies, together with the Michigan Central and Chicago, Barrington and Quincy Railroads, will build a Union Passenger Depot. Their present plans would require a great deal more ground than that portion of lake front, which has already been applied for, and it is understood that they will apply to the city to sell them all that part of Lake Park, north of Van Buren street, on which they propose to build the finest depot building in the world.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Illinois will probably move eastward on to Lake Erie on Friday. Easterly winds will continue on Lake Michigan, backing to the northwest, and increasing northeast winds to Lake Erie, veering to the southwest; southwest winds with rain from Kentucky to Virginia; cold northwest winds and clearing weather west of Mississippi and Illinois; easterly winds with threatening weather in New England.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the southern portion of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie.

Boiler Explosion at Fort Wayne—Six Men Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 9, 1871.

At 7:30 this A. M. the boiler of an engine in the blacksmith shop of the Fort Wayne road, at this place, exploded with terrific force, tearing down the walls and damaging the machinery. Six workmen in the vicinity were more or less injured, two of them quite seriously, but it is thought all will recover. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boiler was condemned in good condition. The workmen are cleaning out the debris.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Ohio State Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its session at Xenia, on Wednesday, with a slim attendance.

The cotton merchants in St. Louis are taking steps for the formation of a Cotton Association.

The United States Commission at St. Paul has discharged the Fenian Gens. O'Neill and Cluney, on the ground that, although the offense was clearly established, it was not in evidence that the expedition was organized in Minnesota.

THE FIRE PROOFS.

Majority for the Fire Proof Ticket in Chicago—Accident to a Locomotive—A Drunken Man Suffocated by Gas—Hog Cholera.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The following are the majorities in this city for the Union Fire Proof Ticket: Medill, for Mayor, 11,637; Gage, City Treasurer, 10,549; Ramsey, County Treasurer, 9,866; Jameson, Judge of Superior Court, 10,400; Free, Judge of Superior Court, 10,282; Stiles, City Attorney, 9,888; Van Hallen, City Collector, 6,111; Beveridge, Congressman at large, 2,462.

Last evening as the locomotive Wheeler, on the Northwestern Railroad was approaching Kinzie street bridge, the tug McClellan collided with the bridge and swung it partially open and the locomotive was precipitated into the river. There were three persons on the locomotive, Wm. Lee, a clerk in the Purchasing Agent's office, went down with the locomotive, and his body has not been recovered. Ed. Pierce, engineer, was rescued, but severely injured. Charles Hall, fireman, escaped without injury.

N. Molier, of Adeline, Ogle & Co., Illinois, put up at the Southern Hotel last night, blew out the gas in his lodging room and went to bed, and this morning was found dead from asphyxia. He was intoxicated when he went to bed.

In Tama county, Iowa, the hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent, and almost every farmer is more or less a loser.

BURNED CHICAGO.

What Has Been Done and What is Doing in the Way of Relief.

In a circular issued by Wirt Dexter, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, it is stated that the amount actually received up to date, November 7th, was $2,-676,622. It is thought the entire fund will vary but little from three and a half millions. This includes about $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the balance of the Boston fund, that will reach $240,000. In addition, 60 cars load to the credit of the local Society. In respect to disbursements, it is stated that the Society is aiding at present about sixty thousand people, a fraction distributing potions. The greater portion of this number are aided to the extent of their entire support. This is an addition, too, to the work of a special relief committee for parties who ought not to be sent to the general distributing points, and also in addition to the expenditures of the Committee on existing charitable institutions. The Society is meeting the demand should continue as great as at present the first week in December of the winter. If the weather is good and men can work, the demand will be light; if cold and stormy, it augurs increases at a fearful rate. Within the next ten days a detailed report of all sums contributed is promised.

In the way of providing shelter, 2,000 have already been aiding those burned out to replace small but comfortable houses upon their own lots. Upon such lots, where they can live not only this winter but next summer, and be ready to work in rebuilding the city. Of these houses, 1,000 are ready for use comfortable, being 16x32 feet, with two rooms, one 16x16 feet and one 8x16 feet, with a porch and a hatched floor, panel door and good windows,) there have already been furnished over 4,000, making perhaps twenty-five persons. Of the remaining 1,000 twenty thousand people, and with the seven thousand houses which the Society will furnish during the winter, the houses for thirty-five thousand people. These houses, and some barracks, in both of which is a moderate outfit of furniture, such as stoves, mattresses, and a little crockery, will consume, say a million and a quarter dollars, leaving two millions and a quarter with which to meet all the demands for food, fuel, clothing, and general expenses from the 13th of October last, when the work commenced, until the end of the present winter.

So complete has been the burning of timber in the tract about twenty miles in length and forty miles long in Huron and Sanilac counties, in Michigan, that it will more resemble a prairie than a woodland in the course of a few years. Every acre of ground upon which comes to hand proves that the first reports of the ravages of the fire were not exaggerated. It is more probable that the half has not been told. A party who penetrated the interior of Huron county as far as Verona, says the scene is indescribable. In the township of Paris it is not believed that twenty acres of green timber stand unscathed. Even the beech ash and cedar swamps have been consumed. The roads are blockaded by fallen trees five and ten deep, scattered as wildly as if they had been thrown down. It is through such a country that the settler has to convey provisions to his famishing family.

Ecclesiastical Power in Spain.

No movement for the reform of the Church comes from within the Church, as it did among the Northern nations in the sixteenth century. The priests in orders who revolt are never distinguished men, and we are sorry to add, from our personal knowledge, that they are sometimes blackguards. On Sunday, and other days of festa, the largest churches are filled, and although many days are no longer holidays by law, the law proves less strong than the custom. A thunder storm sets people sprinkling the house with holy water. The streets are full of beggars in the land when this *viatico* passes under a scarlet canopy, with the little bell ringing. Nor does any respectable Spaniard, in the most revolutionary city, approach death without a priest. The Church has the largest establishment of carrying a torch in the rear of the sacraments to the door of his sick chamber. During the height of the excitement produced by the revolution of '56, to save the sacramental host from the rage of an artillery officer by his comrades of the regiment. The office was borne by a priest in a carriage. The officers walked before it, bareheaded, with torches. The band played the royal march. Everybody within sight fell upon their knees as the priest passed with his sacred burden among kneeling spectators from the carriage to the house. All such customs are deeply rooted in Spanish life, and are, besides, deliberately cherished by the upper classes, as a means of communicating, finally, securities for public order. If you talk to a man of these classes about the Protestant schools, he will tell you that the average Spaniards indifferent, or atheistic, but not Protestant. And this general contempt is worthy of serious consideration. The Spanish opposition to the Church is, properly speaking, not so much due to a wish to reform the Church, as it is to the spirit of general revolutionary movement of Europe, the fundamental idea of which are in France. The germ of this way of thinking is not a Protestant, and still less a Protestant of the so-called Evangelical type, but a Deputy, like Castelar, or Figuerola, or a Sevillower of the Volneys and others, who have been carefully insulated for his benefit. And although he is out-numbered, even in cities which return Republican Deputies, by the orthodox, we are to remember that, from the nature of the case, the colleagues to the active and enterprising party, Catalonia and Andalusia contain thousands of Republicans, Socialists and Communists among the working men. The International has its branches in Spain, as elsewhere; and wherever such views prevail, they are accompanied by hostility to the Church and disbelief in its doctrines.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Paralysis a Cause of Kleptomania.

Some celebrated European physicians, applying the doctrines of the conservation and correlation of forces to moral mania, have recently contributed some important articles to medical science, showing that certain physical diseases are the actual causes of kleptomania. Prichard cites the case of the wife of a man of fortune, who was the victim of stealing on all occasions whenever she visited shops. In this case, paralysis (partial) and softening of the brain existed. The husband was so overwhelmed by the conviction that he left the country, changed his name, and banished himself to the country, where there were no shops. Another lady, the daughter of a curious fact that in one stage of paralysis a delusion always exists in the mind of the sufferer that what he steals is his own property, or has been stolen from him, and that he merely reclaims his own. Sometimes she imagines that God orders him to steal. Paralysis is sure to cause stealing in some shape or other, and stealing, indeed, may be sometimes regarded as a symptom of the disease. This is an important subject, and one of unusual interest, and worthy of the careful investigation of the medical scientist.

STATE NEWS.

During the month of October 73 foreign and 4,816 coastwise vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia.

It takes $85,000 per month to pay off the employees of the Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville.

John F. Sellers, of Pottstown, has eight ears of corn of the present season's growth, which weigh fourteen pounds.

Colonel Peter Baldy, a once prominent citizen of Easton and a soldier in the late rebellion, died on Sunday morning.

Rev. John Rodney, of Germantown, preached the first English sermon in Allentown a little over fifty years ago.

The Philadelphia police arrested 1,343 persons during the month of October.

Judge Melchoir Bossard died at his residence at Bossardville, Monroe county, on Friday last, at the age of about sixty years. The deceased was elected one of the associate judges of Monroe county at the recent election. He was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who will deeply regret his death.

John Deubler died near Canadensis, Monroe county, on the 13th ult., aged eighty-three years. The deceased was with Bonaparte's army on its unfortunate march to Moscow, and was one of seven who returned out of a company of one hundred and eighty that started. He had been in this country about forty-two years, and was one of the pioneers in what is now Barrett township, having removed to that section nearly thirty years ago.

John Kennedy, of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, fell down stairs last week, fracturing his skull so badly that he died a few days afterward. His fall was caused by his cork leg slipping from under him.

Honey sells at fifteen cents a pound in Tankhannock.

A little son of John Miller, of Liverpool, Perry county, fell into a kettle of boiling water, a few days since, and was scalded fatally.

The Lebanon *Courier* of the 24 inst. says: Mr. Frederick Wolf, an old gentleman of Myerstown, aged about eighty years of age, walked up from that place to Lebanon, a distance of seven miles, last Saturday morning, to look after a little business, arriving as fresh as if he had just stepped out of his door.

There is a lad in Lebanon eleven or twelve years of age, R. P. Umberger by name, son of Mr. John P. Umberger, whose knowledge of the numbers of the houses in Lebanon, and who occupies them, is marvellous. Mention the name to any house in the borough, and he will instantly give the family of the person occupying it. On being asked how he did it, he answered, "I walked around town and looked." He evidently looked to some purpose.

Delano Not a Candidate for United States Senator.

Secretary Delano has authorized several of his friends to deny, in most emphatic terms, that he is a candidate for Senator in Ohio. These friends desire that those representing him as a candidate speak without any authority.

No Appointment Till After the Funeral.

At least half a dozen candidates for the position of Fifth Auditor General in Eastern Pennsylvania arrived here a few hours after the death of Gregory died. The President threw cold water on the whole party, by telling them he thought he would not make an appointment till after the funeral.

Bullock's Impeachment Still Possible.

The statement of Governor Bullock, that he resigned to avoid impeachment, is not credited here, because the constitution of Georgia gives the House power to impeach those in office as well as all persons who have been in office.

Debt of the District.

According to a report submitted to the Legislature of the District of Columbia, the debt of the city government is over three millions. The new government has increased this about two millions, and after the passage of the proposed loan, eight millions more will be added.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1871.

GENERAL GREGORY'S SUCCESSOR.

General Cameron arrived here to-day for the purpose of securing the appointment of Jas. N. Kerns as Uncle Simon's successor. Mr. Kerns is a cousin of General Gregory. Kerns, Cameron asserts, is recommended by all the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and by the most prominent party leaders in the city. General Cameron has had a talk with Senator Scott, who is now here, will call upon the President to-day, and urge the claims of Mr. Kerns. There is some reason to suppose the President will accede to the request. Some think he thought General Joshua T. Owens will be appointed. Though Owens has many friends, his supporters Cameron now repudiates having urged the appointment of General Sickles as Pension Agent, and says it was Sickles' own friends who did it. Cameron also has the right to select the man for Marshal in place of Gregory.

WATCHING SPAIN.

This Government has taken note of the conduct of the Spanish Government in sending two or three vessels of war to Havana at Port au Prince, to fulfill the menace made toward the Dominican people two since. It is possible that this war fleet is intended for some other point, but the threat of the Spanish Minister was regarded as originated for future ground for grave apprehension. The vessels is still the subject of diplomatic correspondence, but it is sufficient that she is in a near at port to deter a attempt to take her by force an outrage on the's Government which would bring with it the wrath of the planest principles of international law. Nothing is known here that the Spanish vessel has a right to make a capture in a neutral port. The Government has not such a force just now at Port au Prince as it desires.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Treasury Department has commenced the preparation of estimates for the next fiscal year.

The Rev. Stephen Remington, William Wallace postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

A letter from Spartanburg, South Carolina, says in all Indian jungles there is already trade out in the direction of Limestone Springfield, that comes with eleven Ku-Klux prisoners. Thus far all who would give bail in the sum required, $1,000, to bail, and are making preparations for their trials.

VACANCIES IN FEDERAL OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

There are now existed for the vacant offices in Philadelphia, caused by the death of the Collectors Marshall Gregory, the transfer of Collector Sickles, of the Fourth District, to be Pension Agent in place of Forbes, and the appointment of Mayor Stokley of the assessorship of the Second district. A number of Philadelphia politicians have arrived to urge the claims of their friends. Congressman Kelley put the President has taken no action. The Collectorship of the Second and Fourth Revenue districts is talked of with the Assessorship of the Second and Assessor of the Fourth in charge. A number of Philadelphians are said to be prominent applicants for General Gregory's position.

A Man Accidentally Shot Near War saw, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., November 9, 1871.

To-day while Charles Lightfoot and John Grubbs were out hunting, Grubbs was accidentally shot by Lightfoot. It seems that Lightfoot shot at some birds, and as he did so Grubbs stepped in front of him, so that the whole charge from his gun entered his body, striking him in the left side and passing in his lungs. The wound is pronounced fatal.

A Young Man Killed on the Railroad at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 9, 1871.

Frank Siefert, a young man in the employ of Siefert & McNamara, boiler makers, was killed near the depot to-day by falling under a freight train. He was badly mangled. It is supposed he was riding between freight cars and fell or was thrown off. No blame is attached to the Railroad Company.

THE STORY OF A RING.

One of the Romances of the War.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

In the year 1861, a young man, then living a few miles from this city, went into the Missouri state guard as a soldier. At Springfield, and on the re-organization of this branch of the army, he took service as a Confederate. Afterwards he joined the company in Col. Up. Hays's regiment, and participated in the battle of Lone Jack.

Before leaving home, however, his mother gave him an old-fashioned ring, and had the letter S engraved upon it, and the letters "R. S." engraved upon this heart. She placed it on her son's hand with a wish, or, rather, a prayer, that he might go through the war safely, and get safely back to his home again.

It is not known that either the ring or the prayer acted as a charm, but the young man went unharmed through all the battles in which he took part. Many of them, the wound then proving to be only a mere scratch.

In 1864, the young man was very sick of a fever at Clarksville, Texas. During the delirium attendant upon it, and while he was tossing to and fro, the ring slipped from his finger and was lost. The closest search failed to find it, and it was given up for good. The young man, however, recovered, and was very quite otherwise with wrought iron. It is asserted that one cause of the acute form of British steelmaking, according to the Bessemer plan, is the invariable employment of a professional chemist at the works, who analyzes the ores and pigs, and thus keeps all the grades of product. Frequently he makes a set of analyses of metal at various stages of manufacture, and thus keeps a useful check upon all employees, from purchasing agents to the workmen in the rolling mill. A chemist is also frequently retained to ascertain the value of all materials before use or purchase, and equally well as to whether a cured rail is faulty in the character of the metal, or from carelessness at the rolls.

An improvement in globular spark arresters—the invention of a gentleman in Matanzas, Cuba—is among the recent patents issued to Americans. The spark receiver, in this case, is of globular form, and placed in relation to the chimney so that the sparks shall be discharged therein, while, at the same time, there will be an indirect opening between the top of discharge end of the chimney and the receiver for the discharge of the smoke and consequent steam into the open air. Another improvement may be applied to the top of a curved chimney so as to discharge the sparks direct; but the same or similar result may be produced with a receiver curving over the chimney. The receiver is placed on the top of the chimney, and secured by bands or clamps to the chimney. To the bottom of the funnel is attached a tube, or cinder flue, by which the sparks are conducted to the bottom of the ash pit, or into a receptable containing water for extinguishing the sparks. Where the spark arrester is applied to the smoke stack of a steamboat the sparks may be discharged directly into the water.

The Yellowstone Country.

T. Moran, the celebrated landscape artist, has just returned from the famous Yellowstone region, which he visited in company with Prof. Hayden's expedition, for whose expenses Congress appropriated $40,000. Mr. Moran corroborates the marvelous stories that have been told about that strangest of all strange countries in *Scribner's Month ly*; but says that the most striking feature of the landscape is the wonderful coloring of the rocks and the mineral formations and the deposits from the mineral springs. It seemed to him as if the whole country was the paradise of the painter. He has made colored sketches, taken upon the spot, exhibit the utmost gorgeousness and delicacy of tone and color, and yet are said to fall below the fantastic prodigality of Nature herself. This artist will devote all his talents to the task of presenting the scenery of the Yellowstone in a series of paintings, one or two of which will be finished before fall. He is married, and in the country is better calculated to do justice to the subject.—*Hearth and Home.*

Hon. A. K. McClure and the Pennsylvania Fourth Senatorial District.

It is stated that Hon. A. K. McClure will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourth district, in place of Connell, deceased. The story goes that he is to be supported by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and ex-State Treasurer Kemble. General Cameron is violently opposed to McClures nomination, and in his interview with the President to-day he urged that every effort should be used to defeat McClure. It is reported that Col. McClure declines to have his name used for the nomination.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Union of Democrats and Conservative Republicans.

Maryland Safe for Grant in '72.

Delano Not a Candidate for Senator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Another Democratic Departure.

The *Patriot*, the organ of the Democratic Congressional Committee, this morning has an opening editorial in favor of the proposition that the Democracy shall unite in support of the Conservative Republican ticket, and promises further attention to the matter. This course is understood to have been taken on full consultation with managing Democrats. The *Patriot* indicates that it will support the movement as moderate as to secure the co-operation of such Republicans as Senator Sumner, and says: "The Senator from Massachusetts, too, would bring with him a force which would command gratitude. The concentration of the negro vote is the great weapon on which the centralists and their candidates rely, and Mr. Sumner and perhaps one other eminent man whose name in this connection, till his own views are more definitely expressed, we hesitate even distinctly to refer, are they who of all others can wrench that weapon from their hand; nor could he better supplement his life of devotion to this emancipation of the race than by rescuing them from the new thraldom in which they are plunged, the fruit of fear within and falsehood without. The freedman would have no fear from any movement in which men like Mr. Sumner co-operated, and instead of being moved in masses as they are now, would find themselves as independent white men, free to act and think for themselves."

Maryland Safe for Grant.

The Baltimore *American*, in a careful review of the political situation in Maryland, says: "In taking a survey of the field after the contest is over, we think that we are not over sanguine when we say that by the vigorous and determined effort Maryland can be carried for Grant. The right of the Executive and influences at work changing men's minds, killing them, larger and broader views, destroying prejudice, developing new hopes and new possibilities, and filling up the ranks of the army of liberty and progress as rapidly that neither the registry law nor the ten thousand Southern voters in Baltimore city and Mr. Sumner and perhaps one other can be able to prevent its complete and perfect triumph."

Delano Not a Candidate for United States Senator.

Secretary Delano has authorized several of his friends to deny, in most emphatic terms, that he is a candidate for Senator in Ohio. These friends desire that those representing him as a candidate speak without any authority.

No Appointment Till After the Funeral.

At least half a dozen candidates for the position of Fifth Auditor General in Eastern Pennsylvania arrived here a few hours after the death of Gregory died. The President threw cold water on the whole party, by telling them he thought he would not make an appointment till after the funeral.

Bullock's Impeachment Still Possible.

The statement of Governor Bullock, that he resigned to avoid impeachment, is not credited here, because the constitution of Georgia gives the House power to impeach those in office as well as all persons who have been in office.

Debt of the District.

According to a report submitted to the Legislature of the District of Columbia, the debt of the city government is over three millions. The new government has increased this about two millions, and after the passage of the proposed loan, eight millions more will be added.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1871.

GENERAL GREGORY'S SUCCESSOR.

General Cameron arrived here to-day for the purpose of securing the appointment of Jas. N. Kerns as Uncle Simon's successor. Mr. Kerns is a cousin of General Gregory. Kerns, Cameron asserts, is recommended by all the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and by the most prominent party leaders in the city. General Cameron has had a talk with Senator Scott, who is now here, will call upon the President to-day, and urge the claims of Mr. Kerns. There is some reason to suppose the President will accede to the request. Some think he thought General Joshua T. Owens will be appointed. Though Owens has many friends, his supporters Cameron now repudiates having urged the appointment of General Sickles as Pension Agent, and says it was Sickles' own friends who did it. Cameron also has the right to select the man for Marshal in place of Gregory.

WATCHING SPAIN.

This Government has taken note of the conduct of the Spanish Government in sending two or three vessels of war to Havana at Port au Prince, to fulfill the menace made toward the Dominican people two since. It is possible that this war fleet is intended for some other point, but the threat of the Spanish Minister was regarded as originated for future ground for grave apprehension. The vessels is still the subject of diplomatic correspondence, but it is sufficient that she is in a near at port to deter a attempt to take her by force an outrage on the's Government which would bring with it the wrath of the planest principles of international law. Nothing is known here that the Spanish vessel has a right to make a capture in a neutral port. The Government has not such a force just now at Port au Prince as it desires.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Treasury Department has commenced the preparation of estimates for the next fiscal year.

The Rev. Stephen Remington, William Wallace postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

A letter from Spartanburg, South Carolina, says in all Indian jungles there is already trade out in the direction of Limestone Springfield, that comes with eleven Ku-Klux prisoners. Thus far all who would give bail in the sum required, $1,000, to bail, and are making preparations for their trials.

VACANCIES IN FEDERAL OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

There are now existed for the vacant offices in Philadelphia, caused by the death of the Collectors Marshall Gregory, the transfer of Collector Sickles, of the Fourth District, to be Pension Agent in place of Forbes, and the appointment of Mayor Stokley of the assessorship of the Second district. A number of Philadelphia politicians have arrived to urge the claims of their friends. Congressman Kelley put the President has taken no action. The Collectorship of the Second and Fourth Revenue districts is talked of with the Assessorship of the Second and Assessor of the Fourth in charge. A number of Philadelphians are said to be prominent applicants for General Gregory's position.

A Man Accidentally Shot Near War saw, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., November 9, 1871.

To-day while Charles Lightfoot and John Grubbs were out hunting, Grubbs was accidentally shot by Lightfoot. It seems that Lightfoot shot at some birds, and as he did so Grubbs stepped in front of him, so that the whole charge from his gun entered his body, striking him in the left side and passing in his lungs. The wound is pronounced fatal.

A Young Man Killed on the Railroad at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 9, 1871.

Frank Siefert, a young man in the employ of Siefert & McNamara, boiler makers, was killed near the depot to-day by falling under a freight train. He was badly mangled. It is supposed he was riding between freight cars and fell or was thrown off. No blame is attached to the Railroad Company.

THE STORY OF A RING.

One of the Romances of the War.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

In the year 1861, a young man, then living a few miles from this city, went into the Missouri state guard as a soldier. At Springfield, and on the re-organization of this branch of the army, he took service as a Confederate. Afterwards he joined the company in Col. Up. Hays's regiment, and participated in the battle of Lone Jack.

Before leaving home, however, his mother gave him an old-fashioned ring, and had the letter S engraved upon it, and the letters "R. S." engraved upon this heart. She placed it on her son's hand with a wish, or, rather, a prayer, that he might go through the war safely, and get safely back to his home again.

It is not known that either the ring or the prayer acted as a charm, but the young man went unharmed through all the battles in which he took part. Many of them, the wound then proving to be only a mere scratch.

In 1864, the young man was very sick of a fever at Clarksville, Texas. During the delirium attendant upon it, and while he was tossing to and fro, the ring slipped from his finger and was lost. The closest search failed to find it, and it was given up for good. The young man, however, recovered, and was very quite otherwise with wrought iron. It is asserted that one cause of the acute form of British steelmaking, according to the Bessemer plan, is the invariable employment of a professional chemist at the works, who analyzes the ores and pigs, and thus keeps all the grades of product. Frequently he makes a set of analyses of metal at various stages of manufacture, and thus keeps a useful check upon all employees, from purchasing agents to the workmen in the rolling mill. A chemist is also frequently retained to ascertain the value of all materials before use or purchase, and equally well as to whether a cured rail is faulty in the character of the metal, or from carelessness at the rolls.

An improvement in globular spark arresters—the invention of a gentleman in Matanzas, Cuba—is among the recent patents issued to Americans. The spark receiver, in this case, is of globular form, and placed in relation to the chimney so that the sparks shall be discharged therein, while, at the same time, there will be an indirect opening between the top of discharge end of the chimney and the receiver for the discharge of the smoke and consequent steam into the open air. Another improvement may be applied to the top of a curved chimney so as to discharge the sparks direct; but the same or similar result may be produced with a receiver curving over the chimney. The receiver is placed on the top of the chimney, and secured by bands or clamps to the chimney. To the bottom of the funnel is attached a tube, or cinder flue, by which the sparks are conducted to the bottom of the ash pit, or into a receptable containing water for extinguishing the sparks. Where the spark arrester is applied to the smoke stack of a steamboat the sparks may be discharged directly into the water.

The Yellowstone Country.

T. Moran, the celebrated landscape artist, has just returned from the famous Yellowstone region, which he visited in company with Prof. Hayden's expedition, for whose expenses Congress appropriated $40,000. Mr. Moran corroborates the marvelous stories that have been told about that strangest of all strange countries in *Scribner's Month ly*; but says that the most striking feature of the landscape is the wonderful coloring of the rocks and the mineral formations and the deposits from the mineral springs. It seemed to him as if the whole country was the paradise of the painter. He has made colored sketches, taken upon the spot, exhibit the utmost gorgeousness and delicacy of tone and color, and yet are said to fall below the fantastic prodigality of Nature herself. This artist will devote all his talents to the task of presenting the scenery of the Yellowstone in a series of paintings, one or two of which will be finished before fall. He is married, and in the country is better calculated to do justice to the subject.—*Hearth and Home.*

Hon. A. K. McClure and the Pennsylvania Fourth Senatorial District.

It is stated that Hon. A. K. McClure will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourth district, in place of Connell, deceased. The story goes that he is to be supported by the Pennsylvania Railroad company and ex-State Treasurer Kemble. General Cameron is violently opposed to McClures nomination, and in his interview with the President to-day he urged that every effort should be used to defeat McClure. It is reported that Col. McClure declines to have his name used for the nomination.

An Incident in the Life of McDonald Clarke, the Mad Poet.

Many years ago there lived in New York City a simple, unsophisticated child of Nature named McDonald Clarke. He had a handsome face and person, as an engraving prefixed to a volume of his poems, from a portrait by Henry Inman shows. He had a prominent nose, a fine blue eye, a noble forehead, and a waving mane. His collar was turned down in the Byronic style, and in winter he usually appeared in a blue cloak of large dimensions, thrown carelessly around his shoulders. When he walked on Broadway, striding along with an air of conscious pride, *malgre* his miserable garment and faded cloak, he never failed to attract the attention of strangers. His career was one prolonged struggle with poverty, his income being barely sufficient to keep body and soul in companionship. For three long summer months he slept in a hearse, for lack of better lodgings. Among the very few persons to whom Clarke

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from New York on the day prior to the election, said that the Republicans conceded the election of the Democratic State ticket "by a diminished majority." We believe it is true that they were not confident of carrying the State, and would not have been disappointed had they failed to do so. This great triumph, then, is an event all the more to be rejoiced over. The verdict came from the hearts of the people.

AS an outcome of the New York election and the events preceding it, CHARLES O'CONOR is named as the Democratic candidate for President. To say the least there is a grain of sanity in the suggestion altogether foreign to the general policy of the party. And this, we may safely conclude, is the very reason why it will fall dead or be only feebly responded to. If, however, by some chance Mr. O'CONOR should be the candidate, while the election of a Republican would not be prevented thereby, the party would have the satisfaction of having a candidate for whom they could vote without dishonor—a fact to be named, perhaps, not as Mr. O'CONOR'S strong point.

THE chronic tendency of the Chicago *Times* to be wrong-headed, on occasions when it could be just as smart, and independent and democratic on the other side of the question, is so notorious in Chicago as to almost neutralize any influence its crude talent and originality might entitle it to wield. Just now it is sustaining the extremely doubtful wisdom of Gov. PALMER'S proclamations and proceedings against Lieutenant General SHERIDAN. Conservative papers like the *Tribune* and *Journal*, in this matter feel they cannot defend the Governor, though heretofore he has almost invariably been aided by their warmest commendation. No one who was not in Chicago at the time of the fire can understand the peculiar condition of affairs resulting from that catastrophe, nor judge the motives and actions of those on whom such sudden and strange responsibilities were thrown. But the one fact, that the *Tribune* and *Journal* deprecate the Governor's course while the *Times* volunteers as its solitary champion, is good reason for believing that it has been rash and ill-advised.

THE following appears in the New York *Sun* of Wednesday, under date of Pittsburgh, November 7:

"The only reason for Mr. Brunot's refusal to accept the position of Indian Commissioner is because he will not connect himself in any way, or commit himself to the policy of Grant's administration. He recoils from bribery, corruption and dishonesty, and that he would in no way be connected with it, is evidenced by his own unblemished character and the high esteem in which he is held by all. Mr. Brunot is peculiarly the friend of the Indian, and I have the best of reasons for saying that there is no position in the Government that he would as willingly and gladly accept as the one tendered him by President Grant. It would give him the opportunity to carry out the benevolent ambition of his life—the amelioration of the condition of the poor savages. But he would forego even this ambition sooner than connect himself with an administration that is covered all over with corruption."

In general terms we might with entire accuracy say that this is a gross perversion of truth. The idea held out of Mr. BRUNOT'S motive for declining the office of Indian Commissioner has no foundation in fact. His declension was for reasons of an entirely different character, creditable alike to himself and to General GRANT. His views concerning the administration are such as fully justify the confidence reposed in him by the offer of the important position referred to, which the President was extremely anxious Mr. BRUNOT should accept. The paragraph is mischievous and untruthful throughout.

OF all cities New York and Chicago were believed to be the two which lurked or openly threatened the worst peril to the political and social purity and stability of our most cherished institutions. Both have proved that the leaven of good citizenship has never ceased working in them, and that, when occasion required, it was strong enough to leaven the whole lump. The reputable, solid men of New York last Tuesday arose in their might, and cast into outer darkness the gang of thieves and hucksters who had for years been picking the public pocket and trading on the trust or apathy of the community. In Chicago, the very small minority of scamps, whose concentrated energy and impudence had had full swing while the responsible classes were absorbed in affairs of prosperous business, were thoroughly wiped out. A municipal government was chosen, almost by popular acclaim, of men whose active fame is unsullied, whose private lives are exemplary. So glorious an uprising and triumph of that which is excellent and of good report upon the discomfiture and ruin of that which was altogether evil and debased, is cause for national gratulation. It is a beacon of hope to every one whom the flourishing of the wicked had given over to despondency and almost reduced to despair.

NOT Chicago only, but the country at large, was deeply interested in the election for municipal officers on Tuesday, and the rejoicing over the success of the "Fire Proof" ticket, headed by Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL for Mayor, is by no means confined to that city. On the election of Mr. MEDILL especially we congratulate Chicago. And we congratulate him on being placed in a field where his abilities will have scope and be appreciated. He is of the order of strong-headed and true-hearted men whom we all should delight to honor, and of him it can be said with perfect truth that he is equal to a much higher position. On the evening of the election nearly all Chicago turned out to congratulate him on his election, whom he addressed in a speech replete with good sense and timely suggestions. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I do not mistake or misunderstand the cause of the selection and election of the ticket which has triumphed to-day. It was evolved from the depth of our common and fearful calamity. The necessity for the union of effort of all classes of society in repairing our losses and in saving what the flames had not devoured was the paramount thought of the people, and every candidate intrusted this day with office must perform his part to carry and perfect the public wish, so unmistakably expressed at the ballot-box. I shall endeavor myself hereafter to conducted as a prudent and wise man manages his own affairs, and that must be our model. The most I can promise is that by word, example, and official act, I shall do all in my power to have the city government administered on this plan."

The line of policy here laid down is always good for any city, and especially so for Chicago at the present moment. The effect of Mr. MEDILL'S election on the credit and future of Chicago cannot not fail of being most excellent.

THE peculiar cast of personal character which leads a man who could sit upon the throne itself to prefer being the power behind the throne is incomprehensible to the ordinary mind. That absorbing love of power for power's own sake, which is not only content but best pleased to exercise it in secret, and which even gloats over the fact of secrecy, is really an abnormal and morbid phase of mental condition. It is not natural; for the natural man is not satisfied in favoring a friend or working revenge upon an enemy, unless the object of his love or hate knows as well as feels the hand that aids or strikes.

In a million of men it would be difficult to find one who would not wish to make himself unmistakably manifest when he played the part of JUPITER PLUVIUS or JUPITER TONANS. But there has always been an exceptional few of these JOVES, who liked to hide chuckling behind some impenetrable cloud, while they opened the floodgates of beneficence or hurled the bolts of wrath, letting those who were fructified or blasted imagine the blessed or dreaded divinity was in the cloud itself. But some day the Jovian hand would stretch too far and be revealed, or the cloud would lift a little and disclose the Jovian feet, and the world would stand in awe of the real presence of which they become conscious the cloud was but the curtain.

New York has for some time past recognized this phase of character in two rather remarkable individuals. One of them is JAY GOULD, of the Erie Railway. In the colossal affairs conducted from that center FISK has been the Prince and GOULD has been the Power. Everybody knows it now, but the masquerade still has its practical nullities, and is continued. The other of them is PETER BARR SWEENEY, who set up TWEED in Tammany for the simalacrum of a king and worked the wires behind his spacious back unseen. Everybody also now knows this; but SWEENEY, unlike GOULD, shrank from the public eye, that began peeping over and around his hiding place when his king of shreds and patches tumbled down, and he hurried into the obscurity of private life.

He was a strange being. Smileless and saturnine, seemingly without gaiety or humor, or music in his soul, he filled out SHAKESPEARE'S ideal of the man who was fit for treasons, strategems and spoils. Always darkly plotting, silent and mysterious, he exercised a marvelous influence on the coarser and less self-contained natures around him. He preserved the bond of rascally union among the most incongruous and inherently hostile elements in a way that astonished to the point of stupefaction and docility the very creatures he controlled. The Tammany that he forsakes cannot fail to go to pieces; but New York has by no means felt the last of SWEENEY. He will gather up the fragments and construct another Tammany, and play the same old game that he has played before.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL QUESTION.

The question as to how the place of Dr. STANTON in the Auditor General's office is to be filled is a very important one, and we therefore recur to it for the purpose of presenting all the facts and arguments that the discussion of it has produced.

The act of 1850, under which the Auditor General is made elective, does not specify, as the Constitution does in the case of county officers, that he shall hold office "for three years," and until his successor is duly qualified, but simply provides that he shall be elected "every third year." It further provides that "he shall be commissioned by the Governor;" that he shall assume the duties of his office on the first Tuesday of May following his election; that before entering on the duties of his office "he shall take the oaths or affirmations" required by the Constitution, and give bail in the sum of $5,000. And it further provides that in case any vacancy should occur in said office, "by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointments of the Governor, and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected."

Several questions here arise: First—What is necessary to constitute a man Auditor General; and second—What constitutes a "*vacancy* in said office?"

The answer to the first question would seem to be plain:

First—He must be elected by the people.

Second—He must be commissioned by the Governor.

Third—He must be sworn, or "qualified;" and,

Fourth—He must give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

No one, or two, or three of these things would constitute a man Auditor General; all four are requisite; and he cannot be "in office" failing any one of them. Could, therefore, the death of any man who had not filled all these conditions, create a vacancy "in said office?" Colonel STANTON, be it remembered, at the time of his death, had filled but one of these conditions. He had been elected by the people, but he had not been commissioned by the Governor, he had not been sworn or "qualified," and he had not given bonds. He was not, therefore, at the time of his death, Auditor General.

The second question, as to what constitutes "a vacancy in said office," is a little more complicated, but not difficult of solution. At first blush it would seem clear that the death of a man elected to an office creates a vacancy in that office, but it does not follow; and a little reflection will show that a man must be *in* office before his death can create a vacancy in that office. The Governor's power of appointment depends solely upon the existence of a *vacancy in* said office; and if it can be established that the death of Colonel STANTON does not create such a vacancy, it follows that the Governor has no power to appoint.

Fortunately, we have a judicial decision which seems to cover the whole question. It is a decision construing Section 3 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which provides for the election of county officers by the people. That section provides that "vacancies in any of said offices shall be filled by appointment of the Governor;" and as Section 3 of the Act of 1850, relating to Auditor General and Surveyor General, provides that, "in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor"—words identical in meaning and purpose with the provision we have quoted from the Constitution, any judicial construction of the former will apply with equal force to the latter.

The case we refer to will be found in 9 BARR, 513, and was decided by the Supreme Court, Judge ROGERS delivering the opinion. It is the case of Commonwealth ex rel. BROWN *vs.* HANLEY, and it came up on a writ of *quo warranto*. HANLEY was elected Clerk of the Orphans' Court in October, 1845. In October, 1848, BROOKS was elected to succeed him. On the 7th of November following, before he had been commissioned or sworn, BROOKS died. The Governor then appointed BROWN to fill the vacancy assumed to have been created by BROOKS'S death, but HANLEY refused to deliver the office to him, and the writ of *quo warranto* was brought to test the right of the Governor to appoint. It was contended that the death of BROOKS created a vacancy, and that therefore the Governor had the right to appoint BROWN.

This, it will be seen, is almost a similar case to that of Dr. STANTON. The only difference is that Dr. STANTON died on the 5th of November and BROOKS on the 7th—a difference totally immaterial.

In this case the Supreme Court decided that the death of a person elected to fill an office, before he has been commissioned and sworn "*does not create a vacancy.*" Judge ROGERS, said:

"The second Tuesday of October, 1848, OLIVER BROOKS was elected; * * but having died the 7th of November * * before he never was nor could be qualified to fill the office by taking the necessary oath or by giving bond as the law requires."

"The respondent is entitled to hold until his successor is duly qualified. Was there a successor duly qualified is the point on which the question mainly, if not entirely, depends. Being duly qualified unquestionably means that the successor shall possess every qualification; that he shall in all respects comply with every requisite before entering on the duties of the office; that in addition to being elected by the qualified electors, he shall be commissioned by the Governor, give bond as required by law, and that he shall be bound by oath or affirmation (*vide* eigth article of the Consitution) to support the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. Until *all* these pre-requisites are complied with by his successor (for if you can dispense with one, you can dispense with all), the respondent is *de jure* as well as *de facto*, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court."

"The Constitution (as does the act of 1850 in this case) provides not only that the officer shall be elected, but that he shall be commissioned by the Governor. This is conclusive proof that *the election alone does not constitute him an officer* in a constitutional sense. For there may be cases where the Governor would be bound by an imperious sense of duty to withhold the commission from a person duly elected by the qualified electors; as, for example, in cases of insanity developed since the election, or the conviction of some high crime or misdemeanor. Where this occurs—and it is possible, although not probable—no person will venture to contend that the office is filled by election, as the relator contends, so as to create a vacancy by death."

So far the Court, as to the general principle that death, before a person has been sworn into office, does not create a "vacancy."

The third section of the sixth article of the Constitution, which this decision construes, differs from the third section of the act of 1850, relating to Auditor General, in this respect, that it provides that the county officers elected by the people shall hold their offices for three years, "and until their successors shall be duly qualified." The act of 1850 practically limits the term of office of Auditor General to three years, and makes no provision for holding over until a successor is qualified, although it provides that the successor *must* be qualified before he can act. It does not follow, however, that this omission in the act of 1850 gives to the Governor the power to appoint where there has been a failure to qualify. His power is limited to filling vacancies; and, as we have seen by the quotations herein given, a failure to qualify, whether caused by inability, or want of commission, or death, does not create a vacancy.

It *does* follow, however, that it is the duty of the Legislature at once to supply this omission of the act of 1850, and provide for the holding over of the incumbent until a successor *is* qualified, as well as to provide for a new election, at the annual election in 1872, for a successor. The whole matter, therefore rests in the hands of the Legislature; and we feel certain it will take up this case and dispose of it on the broad principles laid down in the decision we have quoted from.

The language of the act of 1850, moreover, limits the power of the Governor to appoint a successor for the unexpired portion of "the term for which his predecessor was elected." Dr. STANTON was elected for the term commencing the first Tuesday of May, 1872; but as he has not been commissioned or qualified, he cannot, in any sense, be said to have occupied the office, and it is therefore impossible that he could be "the predecessor" of any person appointed to fill his place. As no one now *can* qualify for that term, no appointee of the Governor could have a predecessor in it, and as the appointee of the Governor can serve only for the term of his predecessor, if there is no predecessor there can be no appointee.

The only practical way, then, is to adopt the principle laid down in the Constitution in similar cases—continue the incumbent in office until a successor is duly qualified.

CITY ELECTION.

Now that the November elections are over, and it is within less than one month of the time when this city will be called upon to choose its executive and legislative officers, Republicans should apply themselves at once to the work. A Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, to serve for three years, are to be chosen, one half of the Select and all the Common Councilmen are to be elected, and various ward offices, from Alderman down, are to be filled.

The administration of the laws and ordinances affecting our police regulations and our finances, will largely depend upon the character of the men chosen to fill our municipal offices. Upon these vital questions hang the reputation and credit of the entire community. The city is largely Republican, and will continue under Republican rule so long as the fundamental principles of that party are acknowledged and applied by those upon whom the duties and responsibilities of office are placed. The party nominations have already been made for the city offices, and the candidates are before the people for their votes. The Democrats will possibly make no nominations, accepting Mr. BLACKMORE as their candidate for Mayor, and leaving the other two offices go by default. It is a matter of no consequence whether or not they set up candidates for Controller and Treasurer, as they could not possibly be elected. The struggle will be for the Mayoralty. While it is true the city is largely Republican, there have been times when, through Republican mismanagement and apathy, Democrats have come into power. Such was the case in 1867, when Mr. BLACKMORE was elected Mayor. Although he cannot now be regarded as a formidable candidate, in any sense, against Mr. MORGAN, yet Republicans must guard against *indifference*—the most heinous political sin of the present year. A few figures will demonstrate what is meant: In October, 1868, (when the State, county and city elections were held on the same day,) Mr. BRUSH polled 7,285 votes, and Mr. BLACKMORE 5,727—giving a Republican majority of 1,558. In November following, GRANT received 8,093 votes, and SEYMOUR 5,476—majority, 2,617. In October last, when the city was so vigorously contested in the election of Assemblymen, the Republicans polled but 5,164 votes, and the Democrats 4,429, reducing the majority to 735. These results show that the Republicans have the strength, but do not always use it as they should. By declining to take an active interest in city affairs, and neglecting to go to the polls, Republicans may readily defeat even a strong candidate, where a popular and active opponent is cast against him. It should be the aim, therefore, of the City Executive Committee, to get out a full vote, and every Republican should regard it as his duty to support the nominees of the party. Mr. BLACKMORE'S administration was not only a weak but a positively mischievous one, and no possible excuse can justify any Republican in voting for him. He was in power during the last Presidential campaign, and the disgraceful assaults upon Republican processions demonstrated not only his unfitness to govern, but his willingness to play into the hands of the rowdy element in his own party. The city has had enough of his rule.

The importance of selecting discreet, intelligent and honest men for Councils need scarcely be urged. The law making power is placed in their hands; and the paramount questions of taxation, fidelity to public trusts, and economy in the use of the people's money, depend mainly upon their integrity and judgment. The filling of the minor offices is equally worthy the personal attention of every citizen. The selection of improper men for justices of the peace is a fruitful source of oppression, extortion, and outrage of the personal and property rights of a large class of citizens. So the purity of the ballot is endangered whenever a person of questionable rectitude is chosen to sit as judge or inspector of elections. Every office, no matter how trifling it may seem, if worth filling at all, should be filled by honest and competent men. This is "an old story," it is true; but one which should be told and retold until those who are negligent of their duties in this regard are constrained to heed the lesson.

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the distinguished Democrat, who played a conspicuous part against Tammany, and was himself elected to the State Senate, made a little speech on election night, in which he congratulated everybody on the downfall of Tammany. He did more—he began the work of reuniting the party for future uses. His words were:

"I know that the great mass of those who voted the Tammany ticket are honest democrats. Let us fraternize with them, receive them into the Democratic fold—(applause)—all honest men of Tammany, wherever they are. Let us plant our standard boldly, firmly, fearlessly upon Democratic principles as known in the time-honored leaders of the party, and we shall gain to our fold all those whom we have temporarily lost, and multitudes of Republicans will join us in fighting the battle of right."

Now how "the great mass of those who voted the Tammany ticket" can be "honest Democrats," since they were the followers and tools of TWEED & Co., is rather difficult to make out. We suspect that the actual fact is they are the same to-day they were yesterday, and would to-morrow support as readily as they ever did their rascally leaders if there was the same chance of success. This Mr. TILDEN knows. But he wants their votes for his leadership, now that the old leaders have been deposed. Therefore he blarneys them, calling them patriots and faithful Democrats—"all honest men, wherever they are." The country will make its own interpretation, of which there can be only this: the Democratic party is the same at all times and in all places. Leadership cannot change its character, nor essentially its aims. Mr. TILDEN shows that in opposing Tammany, so far from opposing dishonesty because it was such, he was struggling simply for the mastery in leadership, and even now is anxious to lie down with the thieves and scoundrels who supported TWEED & Co., if they will only support him. Mr. TILDEN simply made a base yet truthful confession.

EDUCATED Germans are justly proud of the great number of discoverers and inventors in the practical arts, to whom their nationality has given birth. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that of the arts which have serve to embellish life, as well as of those which have served to change the face of the world, more than an average proportion owe either their origin or important improvements to Germany; a fact which by itself duly remembered might long ago have disabused some people of the notion that Germans are mere theorizers and better suited to shine and rule in the kingdom of the clouds than on the solid earth. The sixth day of the current month was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the illustrious German, ALOYS SENEFELDER, who invented lithography. He was born in Prague, and was the son of a distinguished actor. Himself brought up for the theater, he early turned aside and devoted himself to literature. But practical art was manifestly his vocation, and as the author of the beautiful and useful invention named above, he will forever rank among "the spiritual heroes of his century." The anniversary of his birth was widely celebrated by the Germans in the cities of the United States. In New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and elsewhere, by banquets, speeches, toasts, etc., honor was done to his memory. In Cincinnati the speeches were delivered in English, a circumstance which the German *Courier* of that city mentions with disapprobation, but which was really worthy of commendation, as it served to extend the fame of SENEFELDER among a class who probably knew little if anything about him.

THE FEUDAL-PROLETARIAN COALITION IN ENGLAND.

In spite of the explanations and more or less precise denials of Tory Peers, it seems to be pretty generally believed that the statement some time ago published concerning an alliance between them and a portion of the English laboring classes rested upon actual fact. Nor is there any good reason to believe that the alliance has already come to naught, whatever fate may await it in the future. Naturally politicians so shrewd as those connected with the movement in question, would adjust their agreement in such a manner as to enable them, if deemed necessary or expedient to mystify the public in reference to the scope and purposes of the coalition. The scheme appears to be an attempt to convert into fact certain speculative ideas which Mr. DISRAELI first broached and illustrated so long ago as in 1844 and 1845, in his two novels "Coningsby" and "Sybil." Ten years before DISRAELI had been a radical with the most decided popular sympathies, as shown in his "Revolutionary Epic," and other writings. As he would have claimed, still retaining his interest in the people, when he wrote the novels just mentioned he had ceased to believe in political reform, and in the operation of liberal principles as the agencies by which the people were to be elevated and blessed. In other words, he had come to believe that the true political evangel of the masses consisted in the revival of Toryism and in the restoration of mediæval relations between the aristocracy and their poor retainers. He would have the latter cease to think about or care for politics, and learn to look up with humble eyes to their social superiors for food and raiment. The nobles duly instructed in their duties towards their inferiors and touched by the humility and submissiveness of the latter, would, he supposed, feel impelled to deny themselves and put forth all needful efforts to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. Now it so happens that one leading doctrine of the Internationals is that the great object of working men should be to better their material condition and prospects, without regard to either political or patriotic considerations. Hence, on the continent they ignore country and national affinities, and "go in for" socialistic Communism. But the English members of the society, or at least many of them, though holding the same general principles, were, it appears, frightened and disgusted by the doings of the brethren in Paris. While still in the state of embarrassment and division, caused by the Paris tragedy, it would appear that certain English Tory leaders under Mr. DISRAELI'S guidance made advances to certain popular leaders, with reference to what has been called a fendal-proletarian coalition. The popular leaders profess indifference to politics, and desire only material welfare; the Tory leaders desire to keep politics in their own hands and to govern the country as they please, pledging themselves to initiate and carry out measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people. An arrangement would seem easily made satisfactory to both parties, and if fully adopted and supported by the laboring masses, it might easily be fatal for a time to the Liberal party. To make our statement complete, we must add that the Prince of Wales is supposed to be interested in the scheme. He is credited with a decided taste for absolutism, and with a full belief in the mode of maintaining it sanctioned by the despots of all ages, which consists in feeding and amusing the people. With the Prince quietly installed as Regent, and with Mr. GLADSTONE and the other Liberals laid on the shelf, the Tories might hope to keep England in a comfortably conservative state for some time. Such a scheme might have succeeded some centuries ago; indeed, schemes very similar have succeeded, but the time for them has gone by.

WINE IN AMERICA.

The late vintage in California is said to have yielded very well, as it is estimated that between six and seven million gallons of must or unfermented wine are its results. Valuing the gallon at thirty cents, the yield is worth about two millions of dollars. Grapes for the press were sold at one cent a pound, but least four hundred thousand dollars worth of grapes table use was either consumed in the State or shipped to other places. The price of grapes for eating varied from four to ten cents a pound, wholesale. These results are said to be satisfactory to producers as well as consumers, and as the cultivation of the grape is every year becoming more extensive and important not only in California, but in some other States, the wine business in America would seem to have a great future before it, if it were certain that the increase in the market would keep pace with the increase in production. As a fruit for eating, grapes are very popular everywhere among all classes, and we may confidently expect that they will become ever more popular as they shall be grown in ever greater perfection. But in reference to their use in the form of a beverage, the prospect is less encouraging, in the opinion of a German contemporary, who appears to have paid much attention to the subject. A few years ago, it was fully expected that native wines would quite supersede and banish not only whisky but even beer from popular use. Heretofore this expectation has not been realized. The causes of the failure seem to the aforesaid German difficult to assign. One of the causes, however, he thinks, is that the retail price at which wine is sold in retail is too high in proportion to the wholesale rate. Thus good Concord can be bought at a cost ranging from eighty cents to one dollar a gallon and red wine at from forty to sixty cents a gallon. At this rate a large glass of wine ought to be sold with a sufficient profit to the retailer at ten cents; a profit with which he is not content at present. Another cause of the failure is believed to be that in the process of fermentation adequate care is not exercised, so that wine which seems perfectly clear in the cask, however carefully drawn, betrays its impurities in the glass.

Let not our temperance friends take offense at this reference to "the rosy," or draw uncharitable inferences from our interest. We are dealing with facts which are important, not only in connection with a great and growing industry of the country, but in view of the possible moral relations of the concern. Say what we please, or think as we may, wine will be used by great multitudes of our population, and though the future results of the grape culture in this country are still enveloped in obscurity, the industry is certainly destined to exert a mighty influence favorable or deleterious upon the habits of the people. The probabilities, we think at present, are decidedly in favor of good results.

ALL lovers of music are interested in the announcement lately made that FRANZ ABT, the celebrated German composer is about to visit the United States. In a letter to the Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore the great artist speaks of his long cherished wish to know personally the German Singing Unions of America, and fixes upon next spring as the time when he hopes to come. Naturally the announcement creates a sensation among the singers, who are making or have already made the provisions necessary to secure the pleasure and advantage of the proposed visit. ABT, some readers may not know, was educated as a theologian, but fascinated with the choral singing of the University students, and stimulated by the acquaintance of MENDELSSOHN, he was early led to devote himself to the science of music and especially to the improvement of choral singing. In fact, he became a master in all departments of the art, and as a teacher and director of singing unions, and as a composer, he has long been one of the most popular musicians in Germany. His visit to this country will be a great event. All have heard his song, "*Wenn die Schwalben Heim wärts Ziehen.*"

THE butchers of Chicago make an earnest appeal to the members of the same trade in Pittsburgh for help. It seems that one hundred and fifty German butchers rescued from the great fire nothing but themselves: every dollar's worth possessed by them was consumed, so that they are quite destitute of the means wherewith to resume their occupation, even on the humblest scale. In calling on the members of their guild here for assistance in money, they follow the example of other tradesmen who suffered by the fire. The Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, through which the appeal is made, warmly seconds it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A "man-wolf," whose exhibition in Detroit some time ago called forth just denunciation, has been identified as one Thos. W. Otis, who received such injuries during the war, while serving as a volunteer soldier, as to render him idiotic. He was placed in a county asylum in Michigan, but about two years ago escaped, and, after roaming in the Canadian forests for some time, appears to have been seized by the men who exhibited him. His mother has only recently discovered the fact, and is making every effort to find him.

The farmers of the San Joaquin Valley, California, are starving. For two years past the crops in that valley have entirely failed on account of drouth. The people were able to survive the first year's crop failure by selling their poultry, swine, cattle, horses, etc.; but the loss of a second crop has completed their ruin. The California journals are calling upon the people of the State to contribute to the relief of these sufferers.

It is certainly a curious chemical fact that the substance required to form common table salt are both of them poisonous—chlorine and sodium. No one can live either of these articles separately with safety, and yet combine them, and they form a substance necessary to health, and are found upon every table.

The operation known in surgery as ovariotomy was successfully performed in Louisville a few days since, upon a lady fifty-two years of age, without the use of chloroform or other anaesthetic. A tumor weighing twenty-two pounds was removed, the operation occupying nearly half an hour. The patient was not much prostrated, and some hours afterward was in as good condition as could be expected. Ovariotomy is claimed as a Kentucky operation, having been first performed by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, in that State, in 1809. He operated in all ten or twelve times, and was successful in all but one of the cases. This was before the discovery of chloroform, and since its introduction the mortality in such operations, it is stated, has increased to one out of three.

The introduction of a new and wonderful patent paper, it is stated, obviates the consideration of *season* or length of passage in the importation of fruits. The Boston *Traveler* says experiments, satisfactory even beyond measure, have convinced the proprietors of the patent, and all leading importers of foreign fruits, that the one thing desirable has at last been found, viz.: a sure protector against decay of all vegetable matter. It is added that the remarkable discovery is in the hands of gentlemen whose connection with whatever they undertake guarantees the excellence of the undertaking.

The Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts in 1868, gave a free pass to all who would build houses in the village of Wollaston Heights. The result has been that the paying passengers from that station to and from Boston are more than ten times as many now as three years ago. The whole number of these for the year ending June 30, 1869, was 3,370; for the three months ending August 31, 1871, they amounted to 14,306. It is remarked that railroad managers in other sections of the country might profit from this example, to the great advantage of themselves and the public.

A New Jersey paper notes with pardonable pride the rather remarkable fact that in Mercer county in that State, containing over 50,000 inhabitants, at the last term of court not a single person was convicted of a crime of sufficient grade to be sent to the State prison.

A Vermont paper says that among the latest to throw away Christianity and embrace Spiritualism, was Elder ——, who lives not a thousand miles from Waterford, Vt. The Elder had a daughter who struggled hard against the influence, but finally gave up, and became a writing medium. One day, while wrestling hard with the spirit, she prayed that if Spiritualism was God's work it might be manifested; if not, that the name of its parent might be given. Imagine her surprise on recovering from her trance, to find written out in brief, "The Devil."

PERSONAL.

It is related of Jefferson that he might have been a rich and not a poor man, as he was, but for the multitude of admiring visitors who thronged Monticello from year's end to year's end, and literally ate him out of house and home. As many as fifty strangers sometimes swarmed in upon him in a single afternoon. They were on pilgrimages, as in carriages, and dozens of them stayed all night, and many of them stayed for days, and even weeks. Another man of whom we have any record was ever so overrun with visitors for so long a period. They came from all parts and belonged to almost every rank in life. It was not possible to turn them away. Jefferson had to stand the punishment, and he stood it bravely, and with at least outward serenity of spirit, although his inward struggles were terrible. He finally sold his library, partly to Congress in America, and the choicest possession he had on earth. He also sold some of his land. A few friends, and even the Legislature of a few States, tried to help him. But these efforts were of no avail. His affairs grew worse and worse. He finally petitioned the Legislature of Virginia for permission to dispose of his estates by lottery; but before the act was passed he died, and his property was sold at auction by creditors, and his heirs were turned from their ancestral door forever. It is offered as died and all serious that six months would not elapse before his furniture would be sold at auction, and Monticello and Poplar Forest be advertised for sale at street corners; that the sale of his property would fail to pay his debts; that his beautiful home would pass into the hands of strangers.

It will be remembered that Baron Geroult, so long Minister from Prussia to the United States, was recalled by his Government last spring. His younger daughter was married at that time to Mr. Mangabe, Charge d'Affairs from Greece to our country. The elder daughter had determined, to the great distress of her father, to become a convent. Every means of persuasion, and every effort to induce her to relinquish this intention, and to return with them to Germany; but she has declined to do this, and has remained in Washington and will soon take the white veil.

A countryman, who visited Greenville, Tenn., had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in a joyful exclamation: "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at sometnin' afore long; I tell yer, they can't keep him down; no, they can't" and walked on.

The Rev. W. R. Sprague, of Boston, has perhaps the richest private collection of autographs in the world. They are arranged, classified and numbered. His collection of Revolutionary autographs is perfect—Washington, his staff, his Generals, his Cabinet, with every eminent American of that age. He has the entire originals of the Arnold treason, with the identical letter signed John Anderson. All his autographs, valued at not less than $100,000, are chronologically arranged, and indexed so that any one can be turned to in a moment.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it does and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

Celestial Babies.

[James Brooks' Letter in the New York Express.]

One of the first things impressing a traveler in China is the babies, the countless babies. Malthus, evidently, is not read here, or the New England native American non-propagation creed. "Multiply and replenish the earth," in our Bible, is in the Confucian classics, in another paraphrase, "Beget children, to be sure of having your bones well taken care of." "The more sons you have the better off you are in heaven." Girl babies, however, alas for the poor things, are deemed rather curses than blessings, more especially if you have too many of them—such curses that often the little lassies are tumbled away to perish—boy babies, never. All the junks we passed or saw were more or less filled with babies—naked babies, mixed up with the cocks, and hens, and dogs, and kittens. Fathers who are often fondling them as the mothers. The love of babies it is that makes up the Chinese countless numbers, ever populating the land, and forcing the poor often to starve, or live on kitten cutlets and puppy steaks. What we saw people eating most of on our boat journey, was watermelons, pretty good ones; canteloupes, that they nibble as monkeys would; then peaches, that nobody else could eat, they are so bad—with onions, onions, onions innumerable. Indeed, the whole population hereabout seems saturated with onions and opium.

A Woman Votes in New York City.

The *Sun* says that at the election in New York city, on Tuesday, a woman, one Margaret Fuller, presented herself at one of the polling places, and informed the poll clerk that she had come to vote. She was no joke in physique, and he didn't care about telling her that he could not take her vote. The policemen around giggled. The poll clerk in his perplexity appealed to the inspectors. The latter were perplexed in their turn. They were doubtful about the law of inducting suffrage. They consulted, but could come to no definite conclusion. There was nothing for it but to take the vote, and it was accordingly taken. Mrs. Fuller left the polling booth in triumph, shouting: "Who says I wouldn't give my vote to Bill Tweed? I'd like to see who would prevent me." She went home and informed her weaker half, who in turn went to the polling place and deposited his vote, no doubt on the same ticket.

A DISPATCH from Havana says: "The Spanish papers are filled with leading editorials, some of them very long and abusive, about the Hornet, which they assert will make her appearance in this port in the rear of a Spanish man-of-war, cost what it may; and the volunteers are greatly excited on account of the action of the American Consul, who is pretty freely abused, and that of the Haytian Republic, called by them a den of black demons." There is a chance of trouble between the United States and Spain growing out of the Hornet business. In Cuba "the volunteers" have long been the power behind the throne, and if they do not precipitate matters now it will be because that power is less potent than formerly. We may expect shortly to hear that there has been a material abatement in this blustering tone, or exciting news of an attempt to put the threat in execution.

IN a note indorsing the Fire Proof Union ticket in Chicago, written just on the eve of election, Rev. Robert Collyer speaks of the candidate for Mayor in these terms of high praise: "When Mr. Thomas Hughes was here about a year ago, and I had the honor to walk with him through our then splendid city, we passed Joseph Medill on the street, and I said to my friend, I want you to get a good look at that man, for I think he has no equal in the North west, either for insight or ability about all questions touching good government, and he has certainly no superior in intrinsic worth. I believe still what I said then, and I do not believe I shall ever have to conclude I was mistaken."

THE people in this city and State, in their election of yesterday, proclaimed their adhesion to the Divine mandate thundered from Sinai—"Thou Shalt not Steal." This is the meaning, this the moral of the verdict, which had very little reference to party politics.—*New York Tribune.*

This is the first time in our recollection that "Divine Mandate" has been submitted to a popular vote. Now that its binding authority has been so formally recognized, let us hope that it will be scrupulously lived up to.

THE St. Louis *Republican* prints editorial extracts from nearly thirty leading Democratic papers, in every part of the Republic, endorsing no nomination as the wisest plan, on the ground that the result of the contest between Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency would be the overwhelming triumph of the former; in which event the Democratic party would be to survive four consecutive Presidential defeats, would disappear from the stage. At the South this policy finds more earnest advocates than elsewhere, because it is there believed that the nitraism and extreme measures of the Republicans may be fairly attributed to the foolish course pursued by the Democrats.

JUST at present they are going it on the "fire proof" idea in Chicago. Dealers are advertising—(they do advertise in Chicago, because they know it is the way to get customers)—fire proof furniture, fire proof dry goods, fire proof groceries, etc. This seems to be rather stretching the figures of speech—but it is eminently Chicagoish.

HOW JAMIE CAME HOME.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Come, mother, set the kettle on,
And put the ham and eggs to fry:
Something to eat,
And make it neat,
To please our Jamie's mouth and eye:
For Jamie is our only son, you know,
The rest have perished long ago!
He's coming from the wars, to-night,
And his blue eyes will sparkle bright,
And his old smile will play right free,
His old, loved home, again to see.

I say, for 't 'twas a cur'us thing
That Jamie was not maimed or killed!
Five were the years,
With hopes and fears,
And gloomy, hopeless tidings filled;
And many a night, the past five year,
We've lain wi' his our cottage here,
And while the rain storm came and went,
We've thought of Jamie, in his tent;
And offered many a silent prayer,
That God would keep him in His care.

I say for 't 'twas a cur'us thing
That Jamie was not maimed or killed!
Five were the years,
With blood and tears,
With cruel, bloody battles filled;
And many a morn, the past five years,
We've

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

Are Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to business in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this and Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Refers—Tradesmen's National Bank, Cleveland; Second National Bank, Cleveland; Second National Bank, Ravenna; Second National Bank, Warren; Second National Bank, Youngstown; Second National Bank, Massillon; Second National Bank, Alliance.

DAVID MORGAN, H. P. McINTOSH,
J. C. MANLEY, R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

R. A. B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

ARE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1881. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, November 9, 1871.

The local money market is very active, with a good deal of pressure from borrowers on loans. The demand was more generally at to-day, although there is yet a good deal closeness prevailing. Rates are higher the outside market, and good names are ling at 1 to 1½ per cent. a month. There also a good deal of inquiry for money "on l," with bonds as collateral. This is a y sure way of getting money; but banks not care to let out money "on call," if it for an outsider.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The attention of legislators, soon to assemble at Washington, is ited to the statements of Controller Knox, recents, in course of publication, and which are undertood to be the last for this current year. They will t a most important entry on one side of the acnt, called "Loans and Discounts." It is submitto them that it would be for the general interest save this item divided into three parts. The first s accounts," consisting of mercantile paper; sec, "loans on the United States bonds, third, "loans on corporate and other urities." The public would then know w much known only to a few—namely, at amount of accommodation is given by the Naal banks to the holders of railroad and miscellaus stocks and bonds dealt in by the speculative stock ders. There is no just reason to fear that our ks are lenders of money to the stock brokers ir themselves. But the public at large, and esially the customers of bank loans, are entitled to ow what amount of bank resources is used on se ities other than the paper of our merchants, nufacturers and other legitimate business, and what amount rests on United es bonds. The latter employment is per- tly safe security for the banks, and money borrowed on them is probably as legitimately employed as when used in discounting notes od on goods sold and delivered. Business men on find a bank accommodation necessary to tide n a dull season, and very properly become their y security by the temporary deposit of bonds y may not wish to sell. This legitimate use of ns is as essential to the line of business as the diction of paper based on actual transactions of ple. The third, the loaning on "corporate seities," often of a fancy character, is only an inci- ent of banking finances, and even of which the poss are vitally interested in understanding clearly l in detail.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the lowing quotations of the Government nds in New York to-day, as furnished m by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
S. Bonds of 1862	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
S. Bonds of 1864	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
S. Bonds of 1867	114	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼	114¼
10s	109¼	109½	109
d	111¾	111¾	111¾

—The New York *Independent* says: We continue receive a good many letters from various parts of country in relation to South Carolina bonds, ich are now selling at about 40 for the issue of nuary and July; and, as they have already 2 per t. accrued interest, they are unquestionably the est priced security in the market. It must be derstood that in relation to these securities, as in case of all others, we give only the facts as we rn them, and neither pretend to give advice nor mend any kind of investment. South Carolina, its government, debt, resources and responsibility are known to us very well; we have had e business in its securities than we have those of any other State. What we know nt its interest has been regularly paid, and that vernor Scott and the State Agent and the State ditor are reported to say that it will continue to . We have not of no other reason why the six per t. gold bonds of Missouri, which once sold at forty ty-five cents, and now are selling at ninety-five, ould be worth as much as those of South Carolina, which once sold eighty-five and are now selling at forty, than that State has a better organized government than other. Our opinion is that one is just as valuable the other, and that the people of South Carolina e no more likely to repudiate their State debt than people of Missouri. But capitalists are very ll and afraid of trying experiments; and, for t reason, they won't buy the bonds of a State that, y say, is "governed by niggers."

—The following, table up made from dis- tches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock oms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave- e, shows the prices of railway stocks, ld, etc., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day:

November 8, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
s H	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞
Serip	114	114	114	114	114	114
e	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞
ding	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
dem	124	124	124			
h Cent	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	86⅝	85⅝	84½
e Shore	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	86⅝	85⅝	84½
outh Cent						
ve. & Pitts	124	124⅜	124	124	124	124
h N. W	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
pref	93	90⅝	90¾	90¾	90	90⅛
Island	102	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Paul	57¾	57¾	57¾	57	57	57
pref	78	77¾	78	78	77¾	77¾
Wabash	62¾	62¼	62	62	61⅞	61⅝
pref						
Wayne	95	95	95	95¼	95¼	95¼
& Miss	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾
& Alton						
pref						
Cent	124	124	124	124	124	124
ron	25	25	25	25	25	25
Cal	66¾	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Tel	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼
kshire						
ific Mail	46	46	46	46	46	46
ific R. R		86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
ific Express		86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
ia F. R		99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
erican Express		51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
S. Express		108	108	108	108	108

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the leading prices to-day of the most active stocks:

nsylvania Central	58	59½
adelphia and Erie	24¾	25
igh Navigation	24½	24¾
awissa preferred	46	46½
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	57	59
dgh Valley Railroad	57	57½
rth Pennsylvania Railroad	57	59
nden and Amboy Railroad	119½	120
ny Hill Navigation	15½	16
elding	54½	54¾
	19	20
JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave-	106	107
ue (Apollo Building), deals in all kinds of	141	142
Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance	97	98
Miscellaneous STOCKS. Represented daily at the	70	71
W York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks	29	30
a margin for the same commission and on the	53	54
me terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan	60	61
ums of $500 and upward on collateral or with	94	95
ed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or	50	51
gnboy country real estate.	77	78

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 17½@17¾c. Flour firmer; family 6 00@6 75. Wheat firmer at $1 04@1 05. Corn—Demand for new at 46c; car-mixed and yellow at 48c. Oats firmer at 33@35c. Rye dull and lower at 70@72c. Barley dull at 65@70c. Pork dull; sales at 25. Cut meats dull; old sides nominal; new 6½@7c; for shoulders; clear rib 8c. Bacon dull and nominal at 7½@7½c and 9c demand; chiefly to manufacturers; packers not buying. Live hogs firmer; 4 50@4 60 for choice; 4 40@4 45 for fair to good; 4 25@4 35 for common; 4 10@4 20 for light. Whisky steady at 90c.

HENRY ERISMAN BOUGHT

	15,670	5 25@5 87½	17,450
262	14,980	5 00@5 25	15,700
30	7,540	4 90@5 00	14,780
100	7,540	4 80@4 90	8,560
100	29,020	4 70@4 80	15,550
100	15,670	4 60@4 70	24,980
100	25,980	4 50@4 60	15,670
100	15,670	4 40@4 50	15,670
100	15,670	4 30@4 40	15,670
100	15,670	4 20@4 30	15,670
100	15,670	4 10@4 20	15,670
100	15,670	4 00@4 10	15,670
100	15,670	3 90@4 00	15,670
100	15,670	3 80@3 90	15,670
100	15,670	3 70@3 80	15,670
100	15,670	3 60@3 70	15,670
100	15,670	3 50@3 60	15,670
100	15,670	3 40@3 50	15,670
100	15,670	3 30@3 40	15,670
100	15,670	3 20@3 30	15,670
100	15,670	3 10@3 20	15,670
100	15,670	3 00@3 10	15,670
100	15,670	2 90@3 00	15,670
100	15,670	2 80@2 90	15,670
100	15,670	2 70@2 80	15,670
100	15,670	2 60@2 70	15,670
100	15,670	2 50@2 60	15,670
100	15,670	2 40@2 50	15,670
100	15,670	2 30@2 40	15,670
100	15,670	2 20@2 30	15,670
100	15,670	2 10@2 20	15,670
100	15,670	2 00@2 10	15,670
100	15,670	1 90@2 00	15,670
100	15,670	1 80@1 90	15,670
100	15,670	1 70@1 80	15,670
100	15,670	1 60@1 70	15,670
100	15,670	1 50@1 60	15,670
100	15,670	1 40@1 50	15,670
100	15,670	1 30@1 40	15,670
100	15,670	1 20@1 30	15,670
100	15,670	1 10@1 20	15,670
100	15,670	1 00@1 10	15,670
100	15,670	90@1 00	15,670
100	15,670	80@90	15,670
100	15,670	70@80	15,670
100	15,670	60@70	15,670
100	15,670	50@60	15,670
100	15,670	40@50	15,670
100	15,670	30@40	15,670
100	15,670	20@30	15,670
100	15,670	10@20	15,670
100	15,670	00@10	15,670

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 8, 1871. }

Cattle.

In closing our last week's remarks we stated that cattle was moderately active, with a good many changing hands at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than had ruled the week previous. On Thursday the market opened up active, and with a light supply on sale, continued firm and inclined upward, closing with but few unsold. On Friday the receipts were light and the market rather inactive, as most everything had been sold, and for want of offerings trade was limited. The market closing firm with a better feeling ruling than had been for some time. This week the arrivals have been fair. On Tuesday the market opened up with a fair supply of good cattle, which buyers were holding at about last week's prices. Advices from the East were satisfactory, and under this influence and feeling trade promised to be more active; not many cattle were sold, however, as some of the New York buyers had not arrived, they staying at home for the election. Some few were sold and the market continued fair with a good feeling closing firm on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday it opened fair with a liberal number of buyers, making the representation about as large as that of previous weeks. Trade during the early part of the day was active, and the sales made were quite large. The quality of the cattle was better than last week's offerings, and for good cattle there seems to be the best demand. The supply gone forward to eastern markets from all sources is, according to the best reports, light, and we have no doubt but that the stock going from here will meet with a favorable market, and this seems to be the opinion of dealers generally, though the markets lately have been so unreliable that it is hard for any one to tell how they will turn out, and for this reason buyers are operating with more caution than we have ever would had they any faith in the markets. On the whole the markets last week and this one has been the best we have had for some time, cattle selling readily and at prices generally higher and more numerative than have ruled for some weeks past. Dealers are inclined to think that good cattle, at least, have reached the bottom and will not sell lower than they have done unless during a time of a very heavy run of cattle, which they would not so soon as the glut would be removed. We merely give the above as the opinion of some dealers, who are men of sound judgment and are well posted with every feature of the cattle trade. As we have already added the market to-day was active, and a good feeling ruled, thus trade sales were made without much difficulty, and most everything changed hands. The market closed firm to-night at the following rates: Extra, from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 25 to $4 65; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,600 lbs, $2 00 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 to $3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market was firm, very few hogs selling. On Thursday and Friday the arrivals were light and the market steady, active, a good many hogs changing hand. The receipts were not so heavy as during the first part of the week and, with cool weather, made the feeling better. The demand was good, and fully up to the mark, and the market closed firm at about $4 50 for the best grades. On Saturday trade was fair and prices of lower grades better, most all the hogs were cleaned up and the market for the week closed with an improved feeling. This week the market opened up active, a large number of hogs selling on Monday at prices from 15 to 25c higher than had ruled at the close of last week. On Tuesday not so much business was transacted, as the dealers having bought largely were supplied for the time being. To-day the market is inclined to be slow, and but few hogs are changing hands. Prices are about the same as yesterday, and the feeling is moderately firm at the following rates: Yorkers, different kinds: Extra Philadelphia $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 50@4 65; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; rough to common hogs $4 00.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report the sheep market was fair, the demand about equalling the supply, and but few lots left unsold. During the latter part of the week the receipts were light and in quality not so good as those of the preceding days. The demand was for the best grades at better prices relatively than could be obtained for the more common, and the market closed with almost all the pens well cleaned out. This week the receipts have been heavy. The market opened up unfavorable for holders, buyers acting bearish, wanting to purchase at lower prices. On Tuesday the offerings of sheep were sold the market closing dull at figures about 25c lower than had ruled last week. To-day the trade has not improved any and about the same feeling rules. Prime sheep are selling 5@5½c, the medium or middling grades ½c lower, while on the more common there is buttle change, though all dull and inclined downward. The following are the rates current for the various kinds and grades, as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to 3 75; poor rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	17,480	@4 12½	2	3,230	@5 00
4	5,080	4 00	13	1,256	2 50
4	3,640	3 85	12	3,250	2 50
18	17,480	4 12½	13	12,610	4 00
6	7,260	5 25	17	19,400	4 75
18	16,040	4 50	18	17,480	4 70
19	22,220	4 80	14	14,940	4 75
19	22,220	4 80	14	14,940	4 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

18	23,270	@ 12½	16	19,030	5 00
2	2,060	4 00	20	21,120	4 25
36	38,280	4 80	17	19,190	4 80
17	11,130	3 25	2	1,960	2 50
2	2,680	5 25	2	2,200	5 25
19	21,420	5 00	2	2,200	5 25
2	2,510	5 00	10	10,250	5 60
9	9,040	5 00	22	20,240	5 65
64	68,770	5 65	6	5,580	5 37
52	60,200	5 75	2	3,190	4 00
36	44,310	5 00	17	17,200	4 25
4	4,140	3 50	13	12,980	4 25
3	3,300	2 80	34	33,970	4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

5	5,640	4 00	10	8,000	2 75
17	22,970	3 12½	9	10,510	4 25
8	9,450	4 50	18	18,630	4 90
15	20,830	5 00	1	1,440	5 75
	20,830	5 10			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

4	4,560	@ 5 00		5,640	5 12
8	11,050	5 12	9	10,250	4 25
13	12,160	4 00	18	18,630	4 90
17	16,870	4 12	5	20,170	5 00
23	25,830	5 25	7	20,900	5 60

Hogs.

EGLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price Per Cwt.	No.	Weight.	Price.
55	14,080	$4 20@4 37½		28,750	$10 off ± 25
100	22,470	4 10@4 20		12,300	4 10
19	3,950	4 10@4 20		17,510	4 15
120	18,430	4 15	99	22,550	4 20
130	19,430	4 15	99	22,550	4 20
10	2,040	4 10	19	3,420	4 00
12	2,200	4 00	16	2,940	4 00
18	3,780	4 00	18	4,050	4 10
18	11,830	4 25	18	12,250	4 25
5	1,850	4 00	288	62,350	4 40
21	9,350	4 60	6	2,620	4 00
104	21,840	4 40	79	17,380	4 00
125	25,000	4 40	79	25,000	4 00
9	2,530	4 62½		22,870	4 62
91	24,640	4 60		25,710	4 50
86	22,380	4 60	41	10,160	4 60
103	25,090	4 40	97	26,090	4 50
84	14,220	4 30	98	22,960	4 40
82	15,210	4 50	41	7,750	4 50
31	5,700	4 50	466	99,120	4 50
103	11,270	4 30	97	14,810	4 25
58	12,100	4 40	23	4,970	4 25
20	4,260	4 50	41	10,460	4 25
79	7,740	4 25	71	15,430	4 25
98	12,410	4 25	84	17,850	4 25

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

38	30,400	4 12½	79	24,890	4 40
99	22,260	4 50	37	10,060	4 25
18	20,400	4 20	86	25,780	4 50
34	4,900	4 40	217	71,060	4 30
216	49,950	4 15	50	13,480	4 30
104	24,960	4 10	61	14,890	4 35
40	12,010	4 50	45	9,750	4 25
19	3,240	4 50	71	17,040	4 25
29	8,520	4 40	111	26,240	4 40
121	24,500	4 40	98	23,030	4 40
106	24,020	4 40	506	103,000	4 50
104	22,260	4 50	40	11,870	4 50
241	50,800	4 50	12	3,600	4 50
241	50,800	4 50	12	3,600	4 50
42	14,310	4 50	74	14,660	4 30
45	9,180	4 50	11	2,450	4 50
43	3,260	4 50			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

30	6,070	@ 4 00	98	3,950	4 10
198	36,020	4 00	78	25,760	4 40
21	6,310	4 10	17	3,150	4 25
21	4,210	4 25	17	3,150	4 25
20	3,100	4 00	15	2,560	4 20
20	10,060	4 20	21	3,280	4 25
96	20,810	4 37	47	15,750	4 50
96	6,790	4 65	30	5,570	4 50
9	2,050	4 40			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

17	3,150	@ 4 00		14,250	4 25
86	11,950	4 00	102	23,770	4 30
46	10,500	4 30	83	19,240	4 30
42	9,230	4 40	40	8,750	4 10
82	12,180	4 30	41	8,450	4 25
87	11,690	4 50	16	4,690	4 50
75	12,400	4 40	20	3,310	4 25
16	4,690	4 50	56	10,950	4 40
19	4,050	4 25	22	4,490	4 40
39	8,900	4 25	13	3,500	4 10
78	14,500	4 30	32	8,370	4 25
50	13,940	4 50	37	11,130	4 25
4	1,100	4 50			

JOHN F. BEVENTHALER BOUGHT

	12,930	@ 4 50	63	21,540	4 50
	42,110	4 50	134	36,090	4 62½
270	83,790	4 65	178	44,830	4 70
46	11,840	4 80	164	38,210	4 80
	11,850	4 50			

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

178	36,410	@ 4 35	118	44,260	@ 4 40
79	24,050	4 40	81	20,760	4 45
79	20,750	4 45	99	25,630	4 50
83	22,180	4 50	72	21,950	4 45
74	19,520	4 50	74	1,310	4 45
21	20,770	4 50	113	32,200	4 50
43	13,220	4 50	72	17,410	4 50
143	45,140	4 50	98	23,480	4 50
87	23,010	4 70	97	25,810	4 70
109	28,400	4 65	155	45,310	4 75
32	10,020	4 70	113	29,200	4 75
32	8,470	4 70	39	9,990	4 75
11	2,800	4 70	24	6,650	4 80
21	7,000	4 80			

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

	24,100	@ 4 25	105	24,080	4 30
114	24,100	4 30	94	22,470	4 15
	25,050	4 5 off	111	24,000	4 10
	1,820	4 25	98	21,760	4 45
	23,410	4 45	78	20,260	4 40
	14,130	4 30	126	30,950	4 40
	28,400	4 30	187	48,460	4 50
	24,650	4 30	67	14,130	4 20
	25,570	4 30	49	14,880	4 35
	24,250	4 30	96	25,050	Clover 4 15
	27,360	Clover 4 50	51	13,700	4 30
	27,570	4 45	50	13,040	4 30
	3,900	4 65	91	23,410	4 70
	3,900	4 70	34	10,580	4 65
	11,550	4 70	18	5,460	4 60
16	6,350	4 65			

W. HEDGES BOUGHT

	12,080	@ 4 10	131	31,700	4 25
	2,560	4 00	123	25,150	4 30
	12,350	4 25	74	1,400	2 75
	20,400	4 17	14	2,540	4 00
	8,840	3 90	102	24,210	4 55
	19,220	4 50	43	13,780	4 35
	24,880	4 40	49	12,190	4 40
	16,640	4 30	74	15,730	4 25
	290	4 25	34	8,140	4 75
	21,230	4 30			

Sheep.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price Per Cwt.	Weight.	Price.
428	25,500	@ 4 40@5	26,500	4 40
192	9 head	1 00@1	1,600	2 33
98	6,090	4 75@5	6,090	4 75
440	26,220	4 10@5	26,652	4 00
96	5,760	5		

EGLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

191	18,310	5 00@100	9,340	4 00
103	9,120	4 87½@1	22,840	4 40
212	15,530	5 00@99	16,750	4 12
211	20,900	5 00@1	15,100	4 05
46	7,070	4 15@99	9,960	4 00
165	17,720	4 50@99	23,570	4 20
168	18,900	4 12 1/4@1	8,630	4 12
82	10,250	4 75@94	10,890	4 85
119	10,980	4 50@1	17,180	4 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

191	31,610	@ 4 50@1	19,910	5 25
146	16,250	4 50@1	15,340	5 00
146	16,410	4 25@1	15,340	4 75
146	16,410	4 00@1	8,180	4 75
146	16,410	3 75@1	8,180	4 75
146	6,650	3 80@1	3,230	5 1
146	34,560	4 25@1	33,440	4 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

	4,780	4 75@1	16,000	
53	16,050	4 25@1	7,210	4 50
101	9,090	4 25@1	9,090	4 50
181	16,250	4 00@1	9 head.	2 50
181	16,250	4 00@1	16,750	4 12
181	7,960	3 50@1	7,960	4 50
181	16,250	3 50@1	15,920	4 50
181	16,250	3 50@1	15,750

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Theodore Thomas.

The audience that filled the theater of Library Hall last evening surpassed in numbers that of Wednesday, and was more demonstrative. Theodore Thomas is so thoroughly imbued with artistic feeling as to set his face against encores on principle, but has hard work sometimes to resist the popular demands that are made upon him. He has to give way when Miss Marie Krebs is recalled, however, and the concession is a merited compliment to the most accomplished pianiste we have had in this country in many years.

The overture to "A Night in Granada," by Krentzer, played the last concerts by their full orchestra, conscientiously done, but a refrain of rustling petticoats and whispered directions from the ushers does not materially aid the efforts of an orchestra. All were in their places and quiet and attentive, though, when the time came to listen to the opening strains of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony. As it progressed the arrangement of refractory overskirts was postponed, and any evidence of restlessness would have been considered sacrilege. All listened in wrapt absorption: could have listened to it over and over again; but those who best appreciated it paid deference to the conductor's wise restriction, and only indicated their fullness of enjoyment in reverential murmurs of applause.

But they could not restrain themselves when Miss Krebs played Weber's concerto (No. 2, E flat, Op. 32) so splendidly, and became almost boisterous over Louis Schreiber's solo on the cornet. The first part of the concert closed with the "Chorus and March of the third act of Lohengrin." Wagner is essential to German happiness as the Fenians are to Irish ministers to the delight of those who are not German. Mr. Thomas knows how to make such selections from him as will be best understood and welcomed, and this was one of them.

The "Overture to William Tell," with which the second part commenced, was another concession made by Mr. Thomas this time to the "popular" yearning after florid melody. Of course it was executed with precision and as satisfactory amount of powerful effect; yet the genius of German musical fancy does not take kindly to Rossini, and fails to interpret works of his composition with the fervor it bestows on those that more nearly affiliate with its own congenial school. For this reason the "William Tell" may be heard to better advantage than when Mr. Thomas condescends to let the harmonious forces under his control attack it.

Mr. Thomas evidently put Schumann's "Reveries"—as we should internationally call it—next upon his programme, to take away the heretical flavor of the Italian. The contrast was the best of it. From an certain way Schumann has of expressing himself, the episode of joyous life and sparkle, the mind was suddenly transported into Dreamland. Every sense became entranced in thoughtful ecstacy. How sad and yet how sweet it seemed. One almost resented the gentle collision of kid gloves that woke one's consciousness to life and stern reality again, and fondly wished it might have gone on still forever.

Then the full orchestra consoled us with a brilliant waltz, by Strauss, and Miss Krebs further dispelled the tendency to reflective meditation with a dashing fantasia on her favorite Steinway Grand—a bravura supposed to represent the delirium of a Roman peasant, poisoned by the bite of a fabulous big spider, and therefore called a "Tarantella." Miss Krebs disentangled the weird and complicated numbers of Liszt with such brilliant dexterity as to be recalled with unrestrained enthusiasm. After she had handsomely acknowledged this tribute, the orchestra wound up with the "Indian March," from Meyerbeer's "Africaine." Whereupon, the audience dispersed, their cup of pleasure full, but by no means drained to satiety.

This evening Mr. Thomas will be a little more severe and classical; yet by no means so much so as to repel the general public; for Beethoven and Schumann must be a perpetual wet spring of delight even to those who are not close students of musical art. The programme is announced as follows: "Symphony No. 4, Dimnor, Op. 120," by Schumann; Fantasie on Hungarian Melodies by Liszt—played by Miss Krebs and the orchestra; "Vorspiel" from Lohengrin by Wagner; Choral Symphony to Beethoven's "Egmont"; a Paganini concerto for the violincello, played by Mr. Bernhard Listemann and the orchestra; a strauss waltz; Miss Krebs to favor us again, and for the *finale* a march by Schubert. It will be a foretaste of the music and the glories to all the amateurs in Pittsburgh and the neighborhood for miles about.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The performance of "Macbeth" at this establishment last night attracted the largest audience of the week. Mr. Neil Warner in the title role gave the patrons of the house an opportunity to judge of his histrionic abilities, which are certainly of a superior order of merit. As "Macduff," Mr. Metkiff, although at times endurable, and always pains-taking, was not exactly at home. In the scene in the second act where "Macduff" pays the king a midnight visit, only to find him murdered, Mr. Metkiff apparently lost control of himself. He first endeavored to knock down all the scenery with his claymore; when failing in that he deliver ed the horrible threat against the murderers of the king in such a piercing manner that if there was the slightest chance of "Duncan" wakening, he would have fled as if from an earthquake. However excellent Mr. Metkiff may be in the impersonation of a heavy part, he certainly is out of his element in such characters. The other members of the company did very well in their several roles, Mack's "Lady Macbeth" being particularly worthy of mention. The chorus was scarcely equal to Locke's music in the witch scenes, yet the solos being in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hotto, Mrs. Grattan (who by the way surprised the audience with her excellent singing), and other experienced members of the company, kept them from breaking down.

This evening for Mr. Warner's benefit "Othello" will be performed with the beneficiary as the Moor, Miss Hawinson as "Desdemona," and Mr. Marlowe as "Iago." Mr. Marlowe makes his first appearance in our city for several years. During his absence he has gained for himself quite a reputation, and his many friends will no doubt take occasion to welcome him this evening. He is a very deserving young man, and as he has determined to adopt the theatrical profession, an excellent opportunity will be afforded his admirers to judge of his capabilities.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Lander gave us *Marie Antoinette* for the second and last time yesterday evening. Really great as this performance is, there can be no question that it is also too long, and from its length inevitably tends to tediousness. The play, as well as "Elizabeth," should be curtailed of such of its proportions as are not fair nor interesting. The process would bring it within limits not extending beyond eleven o'clock, which is as late as most people wish to go to a theater. To-night "Mary Stuart" will be produced. The Queen of Scots is one of Mrs. Lander's best and most enjoyable characters. It is as tragic as her *Elizabeth* and *Marie Antoinette*, but less painful in the elaboration of its woe.

Academy of Music.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

THE INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, who has been in consultation during the week with President Grant, General Sherman, and the Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Interior, is understood to say that the new programme for the control of the Indians in Arizona will be satisfactory to his constituents. If strictly adhered to, and General Crook is sustained in his dealings with hostile Indians. The fifth cavalry is ordered to Arizona to relieve the third and will proceed there at once. McCormick has protested against certain acts of Colyer during his visit to Arizona, and says he is satisfied that they were not authorized, and are not approved by the President. He believes that there was no purpose on the part of his contituents to misuse Colyer, and says they do not wish for war measures an hour longer than necessary to convince the Apaches that they must cease their robberies and murders. The Arizonians object, however, to the assertion that these indians as a class are honest and peaceably disposed, or ever had been.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1871.

JEREMIAH IRVING REMOVED TO A UNITED STATES FORT.

Marshal Sharpe, fearing Jim Irving's friends would rescue him from Ludlow Street Jail, has issued an order for his removal to a United States fort.

THE LATE GENERAL ANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Union League Club this morning the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club have learned with profound regret of the death in foreign lands of their late associate and honored member, General Robert Anderson, whose services in defense of Fort Sumter constitutes one of the most honorable events in the history of the late war. In common with our loyal countrymen, we deeply mourn the loss of this brave patriot and Christian hero, and we tender to his family our warmest sympathy.

ELECTION IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, November 9.—The official count shows that James Sheldon, Republican, has been elected Judge of the Superior Court instead of Geo. Wadsworth, Sheldin leads Wadsworth five votes.

George Clinton, Democrat, the other Judge elected to the Superior Court, runs over 300 ahead of all his competitors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Jarvis collection of Italian paintings was yesterday bought by Yale College, for $22,000.

The Methodists of Wilmington, Del., have raised $2,000 for their brethren in Chicago.

Gov. Hoffman has appointed Samuel Jackson, of Schenectady, Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial district, in place of Judge Rosekranz, resigned.

George H. Moeller, of New York, and Thomas A. Lane, of Pittsburgh, were yesterday elected at Rochester, by the trustees under the provisions of the charter of the Genesee Conference of the Lutheran Church. The rebuilding of the Church of Mercy in Chicago was committed to the care of the Lutheran Mission and Church Extension Society. The establishment of a Theological Seminary in Chicago was postponed until next year. The next session of the Council will be held at Akron, Ohio, commencing on the first Thursday in November, 1873.

The Cleveland Insurance Company has gone into liquidation, and W. C. Youngloye appointed receiver.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—River four feet ten and stationary. Rain throughout the day; partially clear to-night and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—River rising slowly; rain at intervals all day; two feet ten at the head of the canal and fifteen inches in the chute.

St. Louis.

CAIRO, November 9.—Port list: Argonaut, Cairo to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; John Kyle, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; St Luke, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river, 11 A. M.; Louisville, New Orleans to Cairo, noon; Ada Hopman, Memphis to Cairo, 1 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Mary Palmer, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 P. M. River rose four inches. Clear; thermometer 60.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Arrived—Florence and Bee and barges, Cairo; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Bicker State, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Sucker Lake, Upper Mississippi. Rivers falling slowly. Rain last night; clear and cool to-day. Freights south are lower and unsteady.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Clear and pleasant. River rose three inches. Departed—Belle Moore and Wicks, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, White River; The Legal Tender, which left here last evening for White river, struck a snag at Behnke's Landing, which caused her to leak. She returned for repairs, and entered *provisori*.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Festivities of Lord Mayor's Day.

Happy Speeches of Schenck and Gladstone.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, November 9.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's day closed with the usual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guild Hall, which was attended by a brilliant company of Ministers, members of Parliament, Ambassadors and other distinguished persons. Among the guests were Mr. Gladstone and several members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Schenck, the American Minister. The toast to the diplomatic corps, which was fully represented, was responded to by Mr. Schenck, who in the course of his remarks, made a gratified and feeling allusion to the sympathy for Chicago in their great calamity. His speech was loudly and significantly applauded. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Her Majesty's government, said he was thankful to be able to state that at the present moment England had actually no quarrel, feud or cause to make such selections from him as will be best understood and welcomed, and this was one of them.

The "Overture to William Tell," with which the second part commenced, was another concession made by Mr. Thomas this time to the "popular" yearning after florid melody. Of course it was executed with precision and as satisfactory amount of powerful effect; yet the genius of German musical fancy does not take kindly to Rossini, and fails to interpret works of his composition with the fervor it bestows on those that more nearly affiliate with its own congenial school. For this reason the "William Tell" may be heard to better advantage than when Mr. Thomas condescends to let the harmonious forces under his control attack it.

Mr. Thomas evidently put Schumann's "Reveries"—as we should internationally call it—next upon his programme, to take away the heretical flavor of the Italian. The contrast was the best of it. From an certain way Schumann has of expressing himself, the episode of joyous life and sparkle, the mind was suddenly transported into Dreamland. Every sense became entranced in thoughtful ecstacy. How sad and yet how sweet it seemed. One almost resented the gentle collision of kid gloves that woke one's consciousness to life and stern reality again, and fondly wished it might have gone on still forever.

Then the full orchestra consoled us with a brilliant waltz, by Strauss, and Miss Krebs further dispelled the tendency to reflective meditation with a dashing fantasia on her favorite Steinway Grand—a bravura supposed to represent the delirium of a Roman peasant, poisoned by the bite of a fabulous big spider, and therefore called a "Tarantella." Miss Krebs disentangled the weird and complicated numbers of Liszt with such brilliant dexterity as to be recalled with unrestrained enthusiasm. After she had handsomely acknowledged this tribute, the orchestra wound up with the "Indian March," from Meyerbeer's "Africaine." Whereupon, the audience dispersed, their cup of pleasure full, but by no means drained to satiety.

This evening Mr. Thomas will be a little more severe and classical; yet by no means so much so as to repel the general public; for Beethoven and Schumann must be a perpetual wet spring of delight even to those who are not close students of musical art. The programme is announced as follows: "Symphony No. 4, Dimnor, Op. 120," by Schumann; Fantasie on Hungarian Melodies by Liszt—played by Miss Krebs and the orchestra; "Vorspiel" from Lohengrin by Wagner; Choral Symphony to Beethoven's "Egmont"; a Paganini concerto for the violincello, played by Mr. Bernhard Listemann and the orchestra; a strauss waltz; Miss Krebs to favor us again, and for the *finale* a march by Schubert. It will be a foretaste of the music and the glories to all the amateurs in Pittsburgh and the neighborhood for miles about.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The performance of "Macbeth" at this establishment last night attracted the largest audience of the week. Mr. Neil Warner in the title role gave the patrons of the house an opportunity to judge of his histrionic abilities, which are certainly of a superior order of merit. As "Macduff," Mr. Metkiff, although at times endurable, and always pains-taking, was not exactly at home. In the scene in the second act where "Macduff" pays the king a midnight visit, only to find him murdered, Mr. Metkiff apparently lostall control of himself. He first endeavored to knock down all the scenery with his claymore; when failing in that he deliver ed the horrible threat against the murderers of the king in such a piercing manner that if there was the slightest chance of "Duncan" wakening, he would have fled as if from an earthquake. However excellent Mr. Metkiff may be in the impersonation of a heavy part, he certainly is out of his element in such characters. The other members of the company did very well in their several roles, Mack's "Lady Macbeth" being particularly worthy of mention. The chorus was scarcely equal to Locke's music in the witch scenes, yet the solos being in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hotto, Mrs. Grattan (who by the way surprised the audience with her excellent singing), and other experienced members of the company, kept them from breaking down.

This evening for Mr. Warner's benefit "Othello" will be performed with the beneficiary as the Moor, Miss Hawinson as "Desdemona," and Mr. Marlowe as "Iago." Mr. Marlowe makes his first appearance in our city for several years. During his absence he has gained for himself quite a reputation, and his many friends will no doubt take occasion to welcome him this evening. He is a very deserving young man, and as he has determined to adopt the theatrical profession, an excellent opportunity will be afforded his admirers to judge of his capabilities.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Lander gave us *Marie Antoinette* for the second and last time yesterday evening. Really great as this performance is, there can be no question that it is also too long, and from its length inevitably tends to tediousness. The play, as well as "Elizabeth," should be curtailed of such of its proportions as are not fair nor interesting. The process would bring it within limits not extending beyond eleven o'clock, which is as late as most people wish to go to a theater. To-night "Mary Stuart" will be produced. The Queen of Scots is one of Mrs. Lander's best and most enjoyable characters. It is as tragic as her *Elizabeth* and *Marie Antoinette*, but less painful in the elaboration of its woe.

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CHICAGO.

The Grosvenor Killing—Charge of Judge Williams in the Case—The Complaint Against Sheridan Ignored—The Correspondence Between Palmer and Sheridan, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The grand jury for the No vember term of the Criminal Court was impanneled this morning, and received the charge of Judge Williams. In this charge the Judge touched upon the killing of Col. Grosvenor, and refers to the letters published and purporting to come from Gov. Palmer in relation to the indictment of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Mayor Mason and others. He says they should be found to fully against any party except on information of two of their number who have personal knowledge of the facts. Neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the Court has the right to instruct as to whom you should indict. It would be ruthless to the private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives if ever this Court should advise you what persons to indict, and if this Court may not do it for less, may any person who does not abide to you official regulations. Should any one not of your body seek to influence you by written, printed or verbal communications to any of you, will inform the Court of such fact, that the offender may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any such communication, printed or to be printed, nor any publication written or to be written for any paper published here or elsewhere. More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters published in some of your city papers, purporting to have been written by the Executive of the State and to the Attorney General and to the District Attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein, purporting to be the letters of the Governor and having been extensively circulated. Your regular chief duty is to investigate personally, and for his official position, might and you to state, that the general rule is, but they should not exert any influence upon you whatever. The Prosecuting Attorney of this Court informs me that he knew nothing of the letter said to be addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor, it was only a private letter to the District Attorney, and slightly alluded to in his letter before it was given to the papers. It would be inconsistent with the high reputation of our chief magistrate for integrity and legal learning to suppose that he desired those letters published in order to influence your action in any public matter. The possibility that such would be their effect would be enough to debar him from giving them to the press. You ought not to assume that the respected chief magistrate of this State would do an act highly inconsistent and improper in his official and also in all in one whose duties are not judicial.

The Judge then proceeded to notice the letter from Governor Palmer, Mayor Mason and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is published this afternoon:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, October 10, 1871.

Colonel R. B. Mason:

DEAR SIR—Col. H. Dilger, Adjutant General, will leave here this evening with one company of militia and one thousand muskets. He will also, reporting to you, organize for the preservation of order in your city. Col. Dilger is an old soldier, has served under my eye on the field, and will preserve order at all hazards. He has orders to enforce the law, and he has muskets enough to do it effectually. Respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN M. PALMER.

[Indorsement.] "GEN. SHERIDAN: I refer Col. H. Dilger to you for orders. If in your opinion the men are not wanted, please advise him of the fact.

"R. B. MASON, Major."

[Copy of Telegram.]

SPRINGFIELD, October 11, 1871.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

Please inform me of the number of troops ordered in Chicago by you on account of the fire, and what are now on duty in the city. Thanks for your promptness.

[Signed] JOHN M. PALMER.

HDQRS MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

CHICAGO, October 12, 1871.

Governor John M. Palmer, Springfield:

Seven companies of United States troops are here or coming, and a regiment is being organized for twenty days' service from the old soldiers in the city, which I think will be ample. We keep your volunteers for a day or so. Thanks for them.

[Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN.

THE SAINTS.

The Indictments for Murder—The Eureka Mines Litigation—Mining Matters—The Tin Discoveries.

SALT LAKE, November 9.—Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of the Court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictments of the agents of Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and Hosea Stout, for murder, were not found upon the sole testimony of Bill Hickman, the so-called destroying angel. It is known that on the trial a witness will be produced for the prosecution, not implicated in the charge at all, who, it is said, will testify about all that Hickman has sworn to, and perhaps more.

The great topic in mining circles continues to be the suits of the Eureka Company *vs.* Aspinwall and others, at present in the United States Circuit Court, the King David and May Henrietta, both very rich, if not the richest in the Territory. They are in the Tintic mining district.

General Auger left for Washington to-day to report to President Grant on the situation in Utah.

Large amounts of silver bullion are received daily from the Ely district. The richness of base bullion and ore are extremely light.

The *Ogden Press* claims on the practical tests of Cornwall experts and practical miners that the tin discoveries at that point are real, and nothing exaggerated. It is a fact that ore from the Ogden ledges has been crushed in a pulverized rock, melted in a crucible, and spits of metal brought out which have been coated on copper at the heat of the soldering iron suitable only to tin. This coating looks like tin, answers for tin, and has all the features peculiar to tin. The question is, if this metal is not tin, what is it?

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Cattle inactive; very best on sale at $5 60@5 75; first quality $4 50@5 00; medium $3 87½@4 50; inferior to ordinary $2 75@3 87½; receipts 2,929; sales 2,279. Hogs in fair supply and prices a shade lower at 5¾@6c; receipts 7,642. Sheep—demand and supply light; fair to good $4 50@5 00; good to extra $5 00@5 37½. Receipts 1,976.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, November 9, 1871.

	Cents.
Downing Miss Nannie, Cookport, Winter P. O. Pa.	3
Endrews Caroline, Kittanning, Pa.	3
Ingram Edward, Brodhead, Pa.	1
Kamp & Co., S. J., Baltimore, Md.	3
Lenorne J. V., Chicago, Ill.	3
Steadman Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Turner E. M., Allegheny, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STZWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, November 9, 11:22 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm'r	Thermometer.	Thermometer 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.61	23	33	E.	18	1.62	C	3
Cairo	29.74	15	23	W.	25	4.20	C	4
Chicago, Ill.	29.56	22	41	E.	12	1.12	C	3
Cincinnati, O.	29.60	01	45				A	3
Cleveland, O.	29.67	23	36	S. E.	10	.50	C	4
Davenport, Iowa	29.63	19	40	N. N.	15	.72	C	4
Detroit, Mich.	29.64	20	41	N. N.	15	1.80	C	4
Louisville, Ky.	29.56	05	54	S.W.	3	.04	B	2
Memphis, Tenn.	29.59	16	64	S.W.	7	.18	C	2
Nashville, Tenn.	29.73	14	58	S.	7	.54	C	1
New Orleans, La.	29.91	37	64	S.	7	.08	B	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.74	13	45	E.	5	.12	B	5
Portland, Me.	29.97	33	51	S.	6	.00	C	3
St. Louis, Mo.	29.62	11	50	S.W.	14	.08	C	3
St. Paul, Minn.	29.62	13	38	S.W.	6	.08	C	1
Toledo, O.	29.66	13	58	S.W.	6	.08	C	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Heavy Transfers of Coal Lands.

An exchange states that Graff, Bennett & Co., of this city, have purchased the coal right of Henry Hull's farm, near Blairsville, at a cost of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The farm contains one hundred and five acres all underlaid with coal. If the coal stands the test, two or three hundred red coke ovens will be erected very long on the farm. It is thought that coal right of the Gibson, Hughes and Barr farms, in the same neighborhood, is about to change hands, which mean business. It is reported that the Bennett farm within one mile of Blairsville, has been sold for $42,000.

Aggravated Assault.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Keefe made and information against John Mulherren, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The parties met in Gallagher's saloon, in the Seventh ward, when a fight ensued, in which Keefe came out second best. A warrant has been issued.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

LEVI RICHEY had a hearing yesterday before Aldeman Smith, on a charge of desertion preferred by his wife. In default of $500 bail he was committed to jail for trial.

MR. HARMER REYNER, one of the Sir Knights who recently returned from the European crusade, is lying dangerously ill at his residence on West Ohio street.

YESTERDAY morning, as car No. 7, of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, was on its way to Pittsburgh, the team became uncoupled from the car on Federal street, near the Diamond, and ran away.

They were in a fair way to dash through a large plated glass window in the Diamond, but fortunately ran against a tree, one horse on each side of it, and were suddenly stopped. No damage was done.

THE funeral of Mr. William Waddington, master car builder and inspector of cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, took place yesterday morning from the Fort Wayne depot. The remains arrived at the depot about three o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a detachment of Odd Fellows, Masons, and all the City Council of Fort Wayne. The funeral, which was quite large, took place at half-past ten o'clock, from the depot, and proceeded to the Union cemetery.

AT THE adjournment of Councils last evening an interesting presentation took place. Councils met in joint session in the Common Council Chamber, when Mr. Husselbach, messenger to Councils, was called forward by Alfred Slack, President of Common Councils, who presented him with a handsome cane. Mr. McBrier received the cane in behalf of Mr. Husselbach, thanking his friends for this token of their esteem.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—An Additional Engine for the Water Works—Communication from the Board of Health—Resolutions for the Erection of a Permanent Hospital—Reports of Committees, etc.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

S. C. was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, Mr. McBrier.

The roll was then called, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following petitions, etc., were presented: Petition for the grading of Buchanan street, referred; petition and remonstrance relative to the opening of Sloss alley, referred, laid over; petition for the opening of Slope alley; petition for water pipe on Adaline street to Palo Alto street, referred; petition from citizens of the Seventh ward, asking that the ward be divided into two, or that a portion of the ward be added to the Third, referred; petition for opening Henderson street, referred; resolution for gas mains on First and Second streets, referred; a resolution that hereafter all contracts must be let by the majority of the members elected; an ordinance repealing the ordinance changing the name of Western avenue to West Ohio street, lost; a resolution instructing the City Engineer to prepare plans for improving the First ward Diamond square, referred; petition prohibiting wagons standing on North Canal street during the night, referred.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle, chairman of the finance Committee, presented a report authorizing the payment of a number of bills. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Riddle also presented the report of the Controller for the month of October, showing the expenditures for the month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No.		
1.	Salaries	$ 1,595 12
3.	Fire Department	2,497 72
5.	Streets	2,625 00
6.	Wharves	94 34
7.	Surveys	480 00
8.	Police	3,614 16
9.	Contingent Fund	94 81
11.	Water Works	9,241 54
13.	Gas	196 39
16.	City Property	3,759 90
	Total	$17,084 53

The report was received, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Heagny, from the Survey Committee, presented a report. The Committee reported favorably to the opening of Palo Alto street, from Taylor avenue to Jacksonville street, and offered an ordinance authorizing the same. The Committee also reported an ordinance for the opening of Sheffield street, from Beaver avenue to the river. The report was received, and the second ordinance passed finally. The first ordinance was laid over.

NEW ENGINE FOR THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Wetzel, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of that Committee. The report recommended the purchase of a new "Large Size Plunger Pump," with horizontal engine, in order to meet the increased demand for water. The report also recommended the purchase of an engine capable of lifting 12,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The size of engine would weigh about 600,000 pounds, which would cost ten and a half cents per pound for construction. The estimates of costs are as follows:

600,000 pounds, at 10½ cents per pound..... $63,000
Boilers complete and set..... 6,000
Foundation for building an engine..... 10,000
Pipes to reservoir and river..... 16,000
For supervision and royalty of patent..... 5,000
Total..... $94,000

The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for proposals and enter into contract for the construction of an engine, boiler and pump similar to the plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Wetzel's report, and also authorizing Mr. Lowry to superintend the construction of the engine.

Also, a resolution authorizing the laying of water mains along Spring alley and Superior street.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

THE STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented the following report:

The Committee reported adversely to granting the petition of property holders on West Ohio street, asking that the ordinance changing the name of that street from its former one—Western avenue to West Ohio street, be repealed, and allow it to retain the name of Western avenue. In relation to the petition of Charles Zehnder, asking for damages sustained by the construction of a sewer across his property, the Committee reported adversely. In relation to the propriety of a sewer on Arch street, Jackson street to North avenue, the Committee recommended the adoption of the ordinance for the same. The following ordinances were reported: for grading Lombard street; for sewer in First alley, east of Arch street.

The report was received, and ordinance passed finally.

The report of viewers on the opening of Howard street was presented and laid over. The report of viewers on the opening of Buena Vista street was confirmed, and that of Buena Vista, together with the remonstrance, was referred to the viewers.

Mr. Riddle, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, offered a resolution authorizing the payment of $5,000 from the contingent fund to the city property fund; also a resolution for the payment of $1,256.67 for the improvement of Arch street, which are now on duty in the city. Thanks for your promptness.

[Signed] JOHN M. PALMER.

H'DQ'RS MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

CHICAGO, October 12, 1871.

Governor John M. Palmer, Springfield:

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SALT LAKE, November 9.—Notwithstanding the Grand Jury and officers of the Court have kept their secrets wonderfully well, it is now ascertained that the indictments of the agents of Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and Hosea Stout, for murder, were not found upon the sole testimony of Bill Hickman, the so-called destroying angel. It is known that on the trial a witness will be produced for the prosecution, not implicated in the charge at all, who, it is said, will testify about all that Hickman has sworo to, and perhaps more.

The great topic in mining circles continues to be the suits of the Eureka Company *vs.* Aspinwall and others, at present in the United States Circuit Court, the King David and May Henrietta, both very rich, if not the richest in the Territory. They are in the Tintic mining district.

General Auger left for Washington to-day to report to President Grant on the situation in Utah.

Large amounts of silver bullion are received daily from the Ely district. The richness of base bullion and ore are extremely light.

The *Ogden Press* claims on the practical tests of Cornwall experts and practical miners that the tin discoveries at that point are real, and nothing exaggerated. It is a fact that ore from the Ogden ledges has been crushed in a pulverized rock, melted in a crucible, and spits of metal brought out which have been coated on copper at the heat of the soldering iron suitable only to tin. This coating looks like tin, answers for tin, and has all the features peculiar to tin. The question is, if this metal is not tin, what is it?

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

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